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WALL STREET RISE REACTS ON HOLLAND

Year Opens Bright With Sharp Recovery in Amsterdam Market

NEW TRADE PACTS HELP TO STABILITY

Government Plans Emergency Budget to Cope With Unemployment Relief

The following account of financial conditions in Amsterdam shows that despite the serious effect of the world slump on Dutch trade, the stock market has shown unmistakable signs of revival since the beginning of the year, due partly to improvement in Wall Street. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals Feature, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing every Wednesday.*

By DR. ALEX. STERNHEIM

Editor of the Dutch financial fortnightly, De Kroniek

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A hopeful event at the close of 1930 was the conclusion of the Treaty of Oslo between the Scandinavian countries, Belgium and Holland. The five countries had decided to come together to arrive at a general agreement concerning their mutual trade policy.

The treaty, concluded on Dec. 22, recognizes the necessity of protecting mutual interests in the future by the imposition of tariff duties. It also endeavors to further in the broadest sense the mutual interests of the contracting parties. It is open to other countries to become parties to the treaty.

The treaty sets forth that no party shall raise its duties or impose fresh duties on imports without first informing the other parties, who may raise objections thereto. The treaty makes it impossible for members of the group of countries to seek reprisals against one another.

In February preliminary parleys took place between Germany and Holland to discuss an agreement with regard to the German tariffs, which are causing much damage to the Netherlands. The chairman of the Dutch delegation will elaborate a draft plan. This will be after the conclusion of the Anglo-German negotiations and the proposed conference on tariffs at Geneva in March.

Germany a Valuable Outlet

Germany is a valuable outlet for the agricultural products of the Netherlands, but Dutch exports are hampered by the exorbitant duties imposed by Germany, in spite of the fact that its own exports to the Netherlands are very important.

There is a great divergence of interests between Germany and Hol-

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Crime Itself Expected to Be Its Own Undoing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25—Recognition of right leadership and willingness to follow "moral pioneers" are among the most fundamental needs in the world today, according to Robert Russell Wicks, dean of Princeton University.

In an address at the annual midwinter reunion of Princeton alumni in the chapel on Feb. 22, Dr. Wicks declared that one of the important lessons of experimental living is that individual desires must be restrained to serve the public good.

"We are," he said, "certainly having some experimental living around this question of freedom to drink. Everywhere people are trying to guide this experimental living by desire, but so long as we use desire as a guide, we can find no control over the prohibition situation that is becoming one of the greatest menaces to our national life.

"A necessity is working strongly to restore temperance. This necessity is a public one, the ominous power of the underworld. Gentlemen and ladies of society and college students contribute funds to support this underworld with its chiefs at the head of organized criminals, with its millions of dollars to bribe officials, corrupt courts, run the politics in the big cities and make government well nigh helpless. This liquor traffic has always been an outlaw.

"There may be some change in the law that will help. But, honestly, is there any process of law that can regulate a fortune-making traffic that serves an unregulated popular desire? As sure as the sun shines, the time is coming when sheer necessity will incline more and more people to restrain their desires for the public good."

Plane Used to Check Electric Power Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25—The airplane is being used to facilitate winter check-up work on power lines in northern New York by Ray S. Engle, of Watertown, chief electrical inspector for the New York Fire Insurance Rating Organization, patroling the lines of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation.

Even in heavily wooded sections, the numerous ponds and lakes throughout his territory make landing places easy to choose. In cleared sections where snow removal is not attempted, the airplane also solves the problem of reaching otherwise barely accessible places.

Sobriety and Thrift Allied in Rail Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Crewe, Eng.

CREWE, one of the most important railway towns in the world, holds the proud record of being the most sober industrial town in England. Also, a perhaps natural corollary, there is not another town with more thrifty inhabitants, for more than 6000 own their own homes.

Although the increased sobriety might be attributed by some to the trade depression, this is not borne out by figures. These show that less than 150 persons have been convicted for drunkenness during the last 10 years, and 50 per cent of these were non-residents.

Congress Puts Final Touches on Its Program

Three Bills in President's Hands—Only 'Lame Duck' Measure Hangs Fire

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Despite more than two months of an almost constant dissension between the two chambers, and between the President and the Senate, Congress has practically disposed of its legislative program and is leisurely preparing for adjournment a week from today.

All but one of the major supply bills have been enacted and that one is well along the way to final approval. The long-deliberated Norris government-operated Muscle Shoals bill is in the hands of the President, and yesterday the House approved an amended "lame duck" measure which has been before it for many years and which in the form of a resolution sponsored by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, has been passed by the Senate five consecutive times.

The day previous the chamber concurred in the Wagner federal-aid labor exchange which the Senate passed more than a year ago. This measure also has been sent to the President.

All that remains to be done on the various major issues is to await the President's decision on them. His veto on the Soldier Bonus Loan Bill is expected either today or tomorrow.

Because the House amended the Norris "lame duck" measure the question of the outcome of this legislation is still uncertain. Mr. Norris has indicated that he is opposed to the House modification and it is possible that he may force the issue to go over until next session when the Republican majority in the House will be greatly reduced. If an agreement is reached by this Congress no action by the President is necessary, the measure being an amendment to the Constitution.

The major business of the session from now on will be politics. In the House, Republicans are objecting to the attempt of the Longworth-Snell-Tilson leadership to hold a caucus Feb. 26 for the purpose of pledging support on the Speakership and organization of the next House.

Eight Republican members have already indicated their intention of not attending the party gathering if it is a caucus. They insist that it be of a conference nature and no pledges be required of those participating.

Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in a letter to Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, one of the dissident members, declared today that it was not the intention of the Republican leaders to pledge those attending the Feb. 26 meeting.

In the Senate the Democrats are disturbed over the special meeting of the Democratic National Committee that has been summoned by John J. Raskob, national chairman, and plans he is understood to harbor to put through a wet program. Southern dry senators are protesting against such an attempt.

The latest important southern dry leader to issue a warning against Mr. Raskob's plans is Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia. He conceded that the national committee could informally discuss "probable issues," but he cautioned against it taking any stand.

Thirteen Lakes and Many Vast Halls Found by Explorers of Bulgarian Cave

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A group of youth belonging to the First Bulgarian Cave Association has just explored one of the largest and most mysterious caves in the Balkan Peninsula. It is situated in the northwestern part of the country on the River Eight (Osum) not far from the picturesque mountain city of Lovitch, which is distinguished as the home of a large American girls' school.

This vast, dark, winding, subterranean cavity is called Devetaska, which might be translated as Niner, and the village near it bears the name Devetaki. The origin of this appellation is not known, but some suppose that at a time of pursuit and flight the fugitives from nine villages found refuge in the vestibule of the cave.

Many legends center about this cave, but in any case it is certain that within modern times no one had pierced into its depths until the recent expedition carried out its explorations.

A company of six boys equipped with ropes, ladders, carbide lamps and folding boats, headed with cork floats, slept the night through at the cave's mouth and on the following morning at 8 o'clock plunged into the darkness of the cavern. It was 7 o'clock that night before they reached the end after having paddled across 13 subterranean lakes, crawled through many narrow apertures, traversed immense echoing hollows as big as theaters and climbed up and down many perpendicular walls in search of outlets.

Stopping only long enough for a hasty lunch in the glare of their lamps the boys immediately retraced their steps and arrived at the mouth of the cave and fresh air and light at 8 the following morning after 24 hours of continuous travel.

Bulgaria has a large number of enormous caves, the mouths of many of which can be seen as one travels by train down the narrow Iskar valley from Sofia to the Danube River.

GANDHI PRESSES DRIVE AGAINST BRITISH GOODS

Attitude of Congress Party Disquieting, but Peace Efforts Continue

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 25—With all India standing on tiptoe in expectancy, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, continues to examine issues presented by Mahatma Gandhi concerning the Nationalist Congress's attitude on the Round Table conclusions.

While a generally favorable atmosphere has been prevailing, official circles see a disquieting sign in news that Congress leaders have approached representatives of other countries in India with the object of promoting trade with their respective countries at the expense of the British.

While the Government is willing to support a legitimate campaign in favor of Indian industries, objection is being taken to the Congress's policy, especially as this policy is not economic but political.

In addition Gandhi, in a vernacular publication, has urged continuance of the boycott on British goods, recommending that dealers either destroy stocks by fire or seal them up until the country achieves Swaraj, or home rule.

Notwithstanding these policies the Government continues to work for peace. Negotiations which the Viceroy held yesterday with the returned Round Table delegates sought ways and means of establishing procedure for resumption of the Round Table conclave in India.

Belief is growing here that with or without the help of Congress the Government intends indorsing the London findings by affording fullest scope for instituting and operating the new Constitution.

Meanwhile, speculation is rife in both camps, for the nature of the conversations has been kept scrupulously secret. However, it is now revealed that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru first held a session with Gandhi at Allahabad, the Mahatma indicated that the question of consideration of the conference findings would depend on preliminary acceptance of certain Congress stipulations—a policy which Sir Tej declined to present to the Viceroy, contending that the paramount issue was consideration of the proposed Constitution.

In view of this Gandhi declared he would himself present the case if the Viceroy granted the opportunity. Thereafter Sir Tej confined his conciliatory efforts to bringing the Viceroy and Gandhi together.

In consequence of these revelations it is now generally believed the Viceroy has been examining preliminary issues which certainly have included Congress claims, peaceful picketing as an inherent right of citizens, and inquiry into alleged police excesses. This being so, government authorities are considerably dissatisfied with the trend events are taking.

Thompson Wins Through Split in the Opposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—William Hale Thompson was renominated for Mayor of Chicago yesterday by a plurality of 67,000 votes. His opposition outnumbered him by 42,000, but it was divided, and the Mayor easily slipped in.

The Thompson total was around 296,000. Judge John H. Lyle polled 228,000, Alderman Arthur F. Albert, 99,000, and George K. Schmidt, 11,000.

Had there been a single candidate running against the Mayor, upon whom anti-Thompson sentiment could have concentrated, his defeat would have been certain, it appears from the returns. However, civic leaders, the press and Republican politicians hostile to the Mayor were split between Lyle and Albert.

The size of the vote set a record. Of the 1,340,586 voters eligible, 881,374 participated.

Mayor Thompson's total showed a falling off of 46,000 from his primary vote of four years ago, when he polled 342,000.

The Mayor's real fight for reelection seems still ahead. The Democrats nominated Anton J. Cermak, president of the County Board, leader of the local Democratic Party. There has been a strong feeling that this is a Democratic year in Chicago and that no matter whom the Republicans named—Thompson or Lyle or Albert—the Democrats would defeat him.

Grain Surpluses Exaggerated, Delegates of 24 Nations Find

Representatives at Paris Conference Pledge Themselves to Call Decisions to the Attention of Their Respective Governments

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Feb. 25—That rumors concerning enormous surplus stocks of wheat, maize and barley in eastern and central Europe are exaggerated and that importing countries are able to absorb all that is of satisfactory quality are the final findings of the conference assembled in Paris under the auspices of the Committee on European Union.

This first conference, the sole task of which was to attempt to find European markets for existing surpluses, is being followed immediately by a second conference to consider the best methods of marketing future crops.

Concerning wheat surpluses, the conference found that "they represent only a small part of the needs of European importing countries." Concerning those of maize and barley, it decided that they "are concentrated in a more limited number of countries than in the case of wheat and that they are inferior, taken altogether, to the total needs of European importation for the current year."

The representatives of all the 24 countries present, including those which ordinarily import grain from overseas, as well as those which obtain at least part of their supplies from the Danubian states, expressed their willingness to call the attention of the proper authorities to the importance of making all possible purchases in central and eastern Europe. The conference went on record as being confident that a short period would suffice for the disposal of all excess stocks of wheat and noted that important purchases of other grains have already been made or are now in progress.

Since the conference consisted of accredited representatives of governments, and not of grain merchants, it was not possible for actual transactions to be arranged. Members pledged themselves to call the decisions of the conference immediately to the attention of those in a position to act upon them and report the result of their efforts to the Committee on European Union at its next meeting.

The question of stocks of rye and oats being less urgent was reserved for later consideration.

The final act drawn up by the conference will be submitted to all the governments represented for their approval.

The conclusion of the conference marks the completion of the first concrete task undertaken by the Committee on European Union in the attempt to provide a new channel for the solution of continental economic and political questions.

SENATOR DAVIS DENIES CHARGE OF SUGAR BRIBE

Says Story of Accepting Money While Labor Secretary Is a Lie

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—James J. Davis (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, just freed from one Senatorial investigation, was summoned before another today to face allegations of accepting large sums of money in return for exerting influence on sugar tariff legislation during his term of office as Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Davis told the Lobby Investigating Committee he owned between $80,000 and $100,000 worth of stock in the D. H. Dahlberg-owned Celotex Company, but emphatically denied he had ever lobbied for or against any tariff measure.

Flanked by three attorneys and a secretary, Mr. Davis began the proceedings by reading a statement calling for a thorough investigation into the charges against himself, which he described as a "contemptible lie."

"The charge," he said, "is a serious one. The Senate and the public are entitled to promptly know all the facts; to condemn if true; to absolve if untrue."

He said he had become interested in the business after reading accounts of investigations into it by Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison. The object of the Celotex Company, he said, was to make a board as by-product of sugar cane. As far as he knew at the time, he said, its interest was solely in the by-product and not in sugar itself.

Mr. Davis said he had tried to run down the basis for rumors which had been circulating about his sugar connections for months.

Last fall, he said, it was rumored Mr. Dahlberg contributed $10,000 to the Davis senatorial campaign fund which had not been reported in the accounts of the committee. This charge, Mr. Davis declared, had been proved false.

Mr. Davis was only last week cleared from the threat of a move to unseat him from the Senate for alleged excessive expenditures in the 1930 campaign when Mr. Nye announced his committee had decided not to press charges at this session of Congress.

The second investigation of his political record was demanded on the floor of the Senate yesterday by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, after the New York World printed a story which said the Nye committee had found witnesses who could testify an unnamed Senator received money from the head of a sugar company.

MINOR RIOTS MARK UNEMPLOYMENT DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Riots occurred in a dozen European cities today as the jobless observed "International Unemployment Day," but police were prepared in advance and nowhere did the demonstrations get out of hand.

There were speeches to factory workers in Moscow, a roundup of Communist suspects in Paris, and riots of minor proportions in Berlin and its suburbs. The National Guard was out in French factory towns and special precautions were taken in southeastern and central Europe, where these occasions have made trouble in the past.

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (AP)—International Unemployment Day was observed here with various factory meetings and lectures at which workers told of unemployment abroad and criticized the capitalist system.

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP)—Thousands of jobless men and women gathered today in Gorman Strasse demanding food and work until the police moved against them, firing into the air. It was the most serious disturbance of the day designated as International Unemployment Day.

DEMERIT PLAN OF INSURANCE GETS SUPPORT

Legislative Committee Has Hearing on More Than a Score of Measures

Penalty ratings to require the reckless motorist to pay insurance premiums based on his accident record would make the present Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance system more equitable, speakers told the Legislative Committee on Insurance today.

More than two dozen measures confronted the committee, the majority of them providing for adoption of a demerit system in conjunction with the present laws. Others called for substituting the present laws with a personal responsibility system such as that operating in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Arguments against existing laws were based on their alleged failure to promote safety. Supporters of a demerit clause to amend the present laws declared that compulsory insurance was never intended, primarily, to promote safety, but to remunerate the injured. In this connection they argued that penalty ratings would help perfect the present system which they pointed out had many promising features.

Appearing in favor of his own bill, Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, outlined his recommendations for a board of penalties as a part of the Department of Insurance, to be composed of 5 to 11 members, with the power to summon witnesses, hold hearings and ascertain the extent to which a defendant is financially responsible. His bill provides that the board's findings of fact be final.

John W. MacLeod, Representative from Chelsea, argued in favor of a measure which called for abolishing the zoning system of fixing rates, establishing uniform rates throughout the State, and classifying drivers, not only according to their accidents, but also on the seriousness of their accidents and the conditions surrounding them.

The chief argument for a bill providing compulsory property damage insurance up to $1000 was that drivers from 16 to 21 years old were financially irresponsible for the great amount of damage they do.

Another measure required a compensation fund for the injured regulated similarly to workmen compensation funds. This would facilitate payments within 60 to 90 days, it was claimed. Collection of a special fine from all motorists causing accidents, to be used as a state fund for reimbursing victims of hit-and-run drivers, was advised.

About 20 automobile clubs were recorded in favor of the personal demerit system of insurance to amend the present laws.

NICARAGUAN CANAL SET AT $700,000,000

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23 (By U. P.)—A report by Royal G. Finch of the Interoceanic Canal Board, published in Managua newspapers yesterday, said that the cost of the proposed Nicaraguan canal was estimated at $700,000,000.

The canal route, which has been surveyed, would be from Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, to Fort San Carlos on Lake Nicaragua, thence to the Pacific coast. Army engineers have mapped the route of the proposed canal for presentation to the United States Congress.

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DRY EDUCATORS RALLY TO BLOCK WET RESOLUTION

Extension of Radio Service for Schools and Homes Backed at Detroit

By MARJORIE SHULER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 25—The driest resolution in the history of the organization" is what officials of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association expect will be passed at the sixty-first annual convention here as the result of an attempt by Daniel S. Kealey of Hoboken, N. J., to commit the educators to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Kealey's resolution left only a slightly damp spot as it was brought before the resolutions committee, and immediately an army of schoolmen was out with mops to dry up his wet declarations. Foremost in the van were New Jersey's educators who asserted that "Mr. Kealey does not represent us."

A petition stating that Mr. Kealey's resolution was "introduced by him as an individual, that he does not speak as an educational leader of the State of New Jersey, and the introduction of the resolution does not have the support of the New Jersey delegation" was circulated by a group of dry men including George Baker of Moorestown, immediate past president of the New Jersey State Teachers Association, Charles Curtis of Rockaway, William P. Curtis of Wharton, and R. C. B. Parker of Mount Holly, all superintendents of their local schools.

Within 10 minutes, according to Mr. Parker, 25 names had been signed to the petition. The committee is continuing its work of collecting signatures and preparing to establish the dryness of the New Jersey delegation before the convention in case Mr. Kealey brings up his resolution from the floor.

Mr. Kealey's resolution will have hard sledding in the resolutions committee, whose chairman, H. P. Shepherd of Knoxville, Tenn., is sponsoring an opposition resolution affirming faith in the Eighteenth Amendment, and pledging the teachers to an educational campaign for

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Cuba Dedicates 700-Mile Highway and New Capitol

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (By U. P.)—Cuba celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Grito de Baire, yesterday, by inaugurating the 700-mile highway connecting Pinar del Rio in the west with Santiago de Cuba in the east. The date also was marked by the establishment of Havana city as a federal district similar to the District of Columbia.

Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Works, who was largely responsible for the rapid construction of the glass-smooth highway along the length of the island, formally inaugurated the new route by driving over the greater part of the distance between Santiago and Havana.

The Grito de Baire was the cry for independence given at Baire, Oriente Province, on Feb. 24, 1895.

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (AP)—The $18,000,000 capitol building here was dedicated by President Machado with the plea that peace be maintained throughout his restless domain. Members of the diplomatic corps and high government officials were present. An attempt to assassinate President Machado marred the festivities.

'Pilot Maker' Is New Teaching Device for 'Blind Flying' While on the Ground

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—A device which initiates the student pilot into the mysteries of "blind flying" before he leaves the ground was demonstrated in Brooklyn on Feb. 21. "Blind flying" is the process by which the aviator charts his way through the air by instruments when passing through heavy fog or in conditions of low visibility.

The "pilot maker," as the new training device is called, was described as an important addition to the equipment of flying schools, since it will promote the safety of aviation and make it possible for the pilot to master the intricacies of "blind flying" at a very moderate cost. Instrument flying has, heretofore, been part of the equipment of the advanced pilot, and instruction in it costs $25 an hour in the air, aviators said.

The device consists of a little cockpit mounted on bellows which in turn are mounted on a pedestal. The student seats himself in the cockpit, a wooden hood is pulled down over his head so that he must control his craft by means of the instruments alone, and by the use of switches connected with the bellows which operate the device he can reproduce the movements of turns, dives and climbs of an airplane aloft. If the switch is moved to a stalling position, the nose of the cockpit drops just as that of an airplane would.

In the cockpit is a standard instrument board with a compass which acts as a direction finder; a turn indicator, used primarily when the student is flying blind for turning right or left or flying a straight course; an air-speed indicator, and a climb indicator which registers both climb and descent. The bellows which operate the cockpit are driven by an electric motor of ¼ horsepower, and the operating cost was estimated at about three cents an hour.

E. A. Link, of Binghamton, who developed the device after long experience as a practical instructor, said he believed it would receive wide acceptance in aviation schools and reduce the cost of flight instruction materially.

The "pilot maker" does not teach the student how to take off or land an airplane, but shows him how to maintain proper control in flight under normal and rough air conditions and to guide his craft by instruments alone without once leaving the ground.

Strike Settlement Prospects Brighten

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 25—Prospects of a settlement of the strike existing at the Lawrence plants of the American Woolen Company appeared bright today when representatives of the company and a committee of strikers held a conference at the City Hall.

It was agreed by mill officials temporarily to suspend operations in the local mills of the American Company pending further conferences which will take place some time today with nine employees from each of the three mills.

This meeting was the outcome of the conference held last evening at the City Hall between mill officials and a citizens' committee. A delegation comprising Mayor Michael A. Landers and two other prominent citizens had a conference at the headquarters of the strikers' committee and invited them to meet with mill officials this morning.

Australian Farmers Start Wheat Union

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perth, W. Aust.

WHEAT farmers of Western Australia have formed a union.

Impressed with the benefits fruit growers and dried fruit producers are deriving from their organizations, they have at length effected a similar system. The union, which has ambitions to expand until it takes in the whole of Australia, perhaps, according to the president, becoming world-wide, is already at work relieving distress among its own members.

It exacts a high standard of business morality among its members.

LaborDefection in Britain Due to Wage Policy

Liberals' Call for Changes in Trade Disputes Bill Also Faces Premier

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 25—John Strachey and Dr. Robert Forgan, two of Sir Oswald Mosley's adherents in the House of Commons, formally resigned from the Labor Party last night as a protest against what they regard as the present government's failure to carry out election promises to maintain the workers' standards of living.

Coincident with these resignations other complications have arisen. The Liberals have put forward such drastic proposals for amending the Trade Disputes Bill, the government measure now in committee stage for freeing trade unions from restrictions imposed after the general strike of 1926, as to have raised the question of the extent to which it will be possible to continue the existing Labor-Liberal entente.

This difficulty has been interpreted by the Conservative press as an acute Liberal-Labor crisis, and although such a description much exaggerates the situation, the proposals undoubtedly add to the problem of how long it will be possible for the present government to remain in office.

In this connection importance is attached to a recent statement by the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, which is taken to mean that the Government may find itself compelled by financial stringency to resort to tariffs, to which Liberals are strongly opposed.

This statement was made at Birmingham Monday. Mr. MacDonald, referring to possible new taxation, said there are shibboleths on both sides, that is, among free traders as well as protectionists, and economic policy must be related to actual conditions and not to theorizing.

The Prime Minister also said that when competition assumed new proportions and new intensity it was the nation's duty to think afresh and with open mind. This statement is associated with the fact that the Government is now making arrangements for the coming British Empire conference at Ottawa where the question of Mr. MacDonald's refusal of September 1930 to agree to the Canadian offer of empire preference in tariffs will have to be reconsidered.

Mr. MacDonald is understood to be desirous of remaining in office at least until after this conference has taken place. It is expected to begin the second week in August and to last about a month. James H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, are mentioned for chief British delegates in the likely event of Mr. MacDonald's finding himself unable to attend in person.

FIVE-POWER NAVAL PACT UP TO ITALY

Franco-British Agreement Awaits Acceptance at Rome

SUBMARINE TONNAGE CONCEDED BY FRANCE

Paris Action Depends on Fascists; Would Complete London Treaty Aim

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Feb. 25—French adhesion to the London Naval Treaty as arranged during the sudden and dramatic visit of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, to Paris, remains, for the moment at least, dependent on acceptance by Italy of the terms of the Franco-British agreement. The new French concessions, principally in the matter of submarines, are provisional on Italian acceptance.

Whereas the French Government formerly had considered adhering to the London pact, even if Italy refused, and had pressed for incorporation in the treaty of another safeguard clause defending France against possible increases in Italian construction, this solution has for the present been set aside in the hope that Italy will join with Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France on the terms arrived at.

The swiftness and decisiveness with which the British Foreign Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty made their visit to Paris and proceeded immediately to Rome have greatly impressed French observers. It is felt that the Italian Government must react favorably to such frank gestures on the part of Britain.

Whereas French opinion recently has been extremely cynical as regards the Italian attitude toward the naval question, optimism now prevails and hope for the five-power treaty is stronger than at any time since the London conference nearly a year ago.

The most striking new concession made by France is the consent to reduce submarine tonnage. This course is said to have been decided upon because experts now consider that airplanes afford satisfactory protection against large undersea craft. Although all figures concerning the agreement are being kept secret, France is said to have consented to the same submarine strength as England, the United States and Japan, namely 53,000 tons, although at the London conference the French delegation demanded a much larger quota in this category.

The agreement is reported to have fixed the total French naval strength in 1936 at 630,000 tons and to assure a margin over Italian forces of 157,000 tons of modern ships. The original French demands at London were for a total tonnage of 805,000 tons, including 98,000 tons of submarines and a superiority over Italy of 244,000 tons.

Conclusion of a five-power naval pact on this basis is viewed as the first important preliminary step toward the disarmament conference in February, 1932. By making concessions to England in naval matters, France feels that British recognition can be gained, to some extent at least, for military requirements for security on land.

André Maginot, Minister of War, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies on the army budget, and referring to the disarmament conference, said, "We are ready to collaborate in international effort in this direction, but we do not intend to sacrifice our vital interests.

"We threaten no one and intend to live in peace, but we do not wish to be exposed again to the trials which we have recently experienced. We have a long land frontier; we have undergone two aggressions in half a century; we possess a colonial empire; it is necessary to take into account these conditions."

The army budget for 1931-32 amounts to 6,450,000,000 francs ($258,000,000). This is an increase of 50,000,000 francs over the previous year.

Italians Are Optimistic Over News of Possible Naval Pact With France

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, Feb. 25—Announcement that Arthur Henderson and A. V. Alexander are coming to Rome—they expect to reach the Italian capital tonight—brings the conclusion that a naval agreement may at last be reached between France and Italy.

Though the utmost reserve continues to be maintained in Italian official circles on the outcome of the present diplomatic negotiations, there is now a marked feeling of optimism that satisfactory settlement of the Franco-Italian naval differences cannot be far distant.

It is recalled that this last phase of the naval negotiations was initiated by a visit paid by Robert L. Craigie of the British foreign office, to Rome last December, when the Italian viewpoint was clearly expounded. At this time proposals were submitted which represented maximum concessions that Italy could make to facilitate conclusion of a naval agreement with France.

What gives rise to the hope that an agreement between France and Italy is in sight is the consideration that the British ministers would not have undertaken the journey to Paris and still less to Rome unless they had received assurance from their naval experts that it was possible to reconcile hitherto conflicting French and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

DRY LAW RULING CONSIDERED END OF LEGAL TESTS

Supporters of Amendment Glad Court Rendered Clear-Cut Decision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Immediate discussion of prohibition at the capital is divided between the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Eighteenth Amendment's constitutionality against the counter-opinion of William Clark, federal judge of New Jersey, who had attacked the amendment as invalid, and the coming meeting of the Democrats here to prepare for the 1932 election.

In connection with the latter, Kenneth I. McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, read in the Senate what he described as a draft of a platform for his party to follow in regard to the dry law in the coming national contest.

Mr. McKellar added his name to the list of Democratic spokesmen who have recently urged their party to remain dry in 1932, and said that the matter should be decided by elections within the respective states, through the character of the wet or dry Representatives who are sent to Washington.

In his statement Mr. McKellar said his party had an excellent chance of winning the 1932 election "unless we Democrats make a mistake in our platform." To change the Eighteenth Amendment action of Congress is necessary, he pointed out, and he argued that the wet-dry campaign should accordingly be fought out in congressional rather than presidential campaigns.

Political Arguments Refuted

The conference of dry organizations in session here gave attention to the unanimous ruling of the Supreme Court and regarded it as settling once and for all the matter of the amendment's constitutionality. However, spokesmen said that the court's ruling had been almost a foregone conclusion in their opinion, so that no new element was added to the situation by the action.

As far as satisfaction was expressed in the development, it was directed to the inclusiveness of the opinion, written by Justice Roberts, which not only demolished the arguments that the amendment was unconstitutional on legal grounds, but took into consideration and refuted the so-called "political science" arguments as well.

In the process of building up a new fighting temperance organization to be known as the "board of strategy," the dry conference proposes to establish permanent headquarters in the capital, to launch a nation-wide aggressive campaign of propaganda and information, to unify action of various temperance groups, and to enlist, in so far as possible, large business interests.

Business Leaders Sought

An opportunity for business leaders to take direct part in controlling the coming campaign is embodied in one proposal discussed by the conference of "inviting outstanding men and women who are nationally known as friends of the Eighteenth Amendment to become coöperating members."

At the morning session, it was announced, the conference "definitely determined on the appointment of a board of strategy to have charge of the campaign for dry planks and dry candidates at, and following, the national political party conventions of 1932." The board's membership will number not less than 15, and can be expanded within the judgment of the executive committee of the conference.

It was decided to increase the executive commitee of the Conference of Organizations Supporting Prohibition from nine to 15 members. The five executive officers of the conference will be included in the membership of the board by strategy. These are Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, W. C. T. U.; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Crawford, M. E. Church, South; the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, National Temperance Bureau, and the Rev. Dr. Renwick W. Martin of Pittsburgh, head of the National Reform Association.

Provisions of Constitution Expressed in Clear Terms, Court's Decision Declares

The text of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment as delivered by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts is as follows:

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 606—October term 1930.

United States of America, appellant, vs. William H. Sprague and William J. Howey.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey.

Feb. 24, 1931.

The United States prosecutes this appeal from an order of the District Court (U. S. C. tit. 18, paragraph 682; tit. 28, paragraph 345) quashing an indictment which charged appellees with unlawful transportation and possession of intoxicating liquors in violation of Section 3 of title II of the National Prohibition Act (U. S. C., tit. 27, Section 12).

That court held that the Eighteenth Amendment by authority of which the statute was enacted has not been ratified so as to become part of the Constitution.

The appellees contended in the court below and here that notwithstanding the plain language of Article V, conferring upon the Congress the choice of method of ratification, as between action by Legislatures and by conventions, this amendment could only be ratified by the latter.

Interpretation of Article V

They say that it was the intent of its framers, and the Constitution must, therefore, be taken impliedly, to require, that proposed amendments conferring on the United States new direct powers over individuals shall be ratified in conventions; and that the Eighteenth Amendment is of this character. They reach this conclusion from the fact that the framers thought that ratification of the Constitution must be by the people in convention assembled and not by Legislatures, as the latter were incompetent to surrender the personal liberties of the people to the new national government. From this and other considerations, hereinafter noticed, they ask us to hold that Article V means something different from what it plainly says.

In addition they urge that if there be any doubt as to the correctness of their construction of Article V, the Tenth Amendment removes it.

The District Court refused to follow this reasoning. It quashed the indictment, not as a result of analysis of Article V and Amendment X, but by resorting to "political science," the "political thought" of the times, and a "scientific approach to the problem of government." These, it thought, compelled it to declare the convention method requisite for ratification of an amendment such as the Eighteenth. The appellees do not attempt to justify the lower court's action by the reasons it states, but by resubmitting to us those urged upon that court and by it rejected.

Contains No Ambiguity

The United States asserts that Article V is clear in statement and in meaning, contains no ambiguity, and calls for no resort to rules of construction. A mere reading demonstrates that this is true. It provides two methods for proposing amendments. Congress may propose them by a vote of two-thirds of both houses or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states, must call a convention to propose them. Amendments proposed in either way become a part of the Constitution "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

The choice, therefore, of the mode of ratification lies in the sole discretion of Congress. Appellees, however, point out that amendments may be of different kinds, as, e. g., mere changes in the character of federal means or machinery, on the one hand, and matters affecting the liberty of the citizen on the other.

They say that the framers of the Constitution expected the former sort might be ratified by legislatures, since the states as entities would be wholly competent to agree to such alterations, whereas they intended that the latter must be referred to the people because not only of lack of power in the legislatures to ratify, but also because of doubts as to their truly representing the people. Counsel advert to the debates in the convention which had to do with the submission of the draft of the Constitution to the legislatures or to conventions, and show that the latter procedure was overwhelmingly adopted.

Limitation of Discretion

They refer to many expressions in contemporary political literature and in the opinions of this court to the effect that the Constitution derives its sanctions from the people and from the people alone. In spite of the lack of substantial evidence as to the reasons for the changes in statement of Article V from its proposal until it took final form in the finished draft, they seek to import into the language of the article dealing with amendments the views of the convention with respect to the proper method of ratification of the instrument as a whole.

They say that if the legislatures were considered incompetent to surrender the people's liberties when the ratification of the Constitution itself was involved, a fortiori they are incompetent now to make a further grant. Thus, however clear the phraseology of Article V, they urge we ought to insert into it a limitation on the discretion conferred on the Congress, so that it will read, 'as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, as may be appropriate in view of the purpose of the proposed amendment.' This cannot be done.

The Constitution was written to be understood by the voters; its words and phrases were used in their normal and ordinary as distinguished from technical meaning; where the intention is clear there is no room for construction and no excuse for interpolation or addition. [Martin v. Hunters lessee, 1 Wheat 304; Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat 1; Brown v. Maryland, 12 Wheat, 419; Craig v. Missouri, 4 Pet 410; Tennessee v. Whitworth, 117 U. S. 139; Lake County v. Rollins, 130 U. S. 662; Hodges v. United States, 203, U. S. 1; Edwards v. Cuba R Co., 268 U. S. 628; The Pocket Veto case, 279 U. S. 655; Story on the Constitution (5th ed.), 451; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations (2d ed.), pp. 61, 70.]

Drawn With Meticulous Care

If the framers of the instrument had any thought that amendments differing in purpose should be ratified in different ways, nothing would have been simpler than so to phrase Article V as to exclude implication or speculation. The fact that an instrument drawn with such meticulous care and by men who so well understood how to make language fit their thought does not contain any such limiting phrase affecting the exercise of discretion by the Congress in choosing one or the other alternative mode of ratification is persuasive evidence that no qualification was intended.

This court has repeatedly and confidently declared that the choice of mode rests solely in the discretion of Congress. [Dodge v. Woolsey, 18 How, 331, 348; Hawke v. Smith (No. 1), 253 U. S. 221; Dillon v. Gloss 246 U. S. 368; National Prohibition cases, 253 U. S. 350]. Appellees urge that what was said on the subject in the first three cases cited is dictum. And they argue that, although in the last mentioned it was said the 'amendment by lawful proposal and ratification has become part of the Constitution,' the proposition they now present was not before the court.

While the language used in the earlier cases was not in the strict sense necessary to a decision, it is evident that Article V was carefully examined and that the court's statements with respect to the power of Congress in proposing the mode of ratification were not idly or lightly made. In the national prohibition cases, as shown by the briefs, the contentions now argued were made—the only difference between the presentation there and here being one of form rather than of substance.

Tenth Amendment Cited

The Tenth Amendment provides: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people."

Appellees assert this language demonstrates that the people reserved to themselves powers over their own personal liberty, and that the Legislatures are not competent to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government in that behalf. They deduce from this that the people never delegated to the Congress the unrestricted power of choosing the mode of ratification of a proposed amendment. But the argument is a complete non sequitur.

The Fifth Article does not purport to delegate any governmental power to the United States, nor to withhold any from it. On the contrary, as pointed out in Hawke v. Smith No. 1), supra, that article is a grant of authority by the people to Congress, and not to the United States. It was submitted as part of the original draft of the Constitution to the people in conventions assembled. They deliberately made the grant of power to Congress in respect to the choice of the mode of ratification of amendments. Unless and until that article be changed by amendment, Congress must function as the delegated agent of the people in the choice of method of ratification.

Lower Court Reversed

The Tenth Amendment was intended to confirm the understanding of the people at the time the Constitution was adopted, that powers not granted to the United States were reserved to the states or to the people. It added nothing to the instrument as originally ratified, and has no limited and special operation, as is contended, upon the people's delegation by Article V of certain functions to the Congress.

The United States relies upon the fact that every amendment has been adopted by the method pursued in respect of the Eighteenth. Appellees reply that all these save the Eighteenth dealt solely with governmental means and machinery rather than with the rights of the individual citizen. But we think that several amendments touch rights of the citizens, notably the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth, and, in view of this, weight is to be given to the fact that these were adopted by the method now attacked. The pocket veto case, supra.

For these reasons we reiterate what was said in the national prohibition cases, supra, that the "amendment, by lawful proposal and ratification," has become a part of the Constitution.

The order of the court below is reversed.

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Textiles and Cotton Show Improved Tone

A DECIDEDLY better tone is evident in the textile and raw cotton trades.

Business in dry goods the last several days has been the largest in a number of years, according to reports from cloth markets. Unfilled orders in the hands of manufacturers also are heavy, while stocks of some constructions are low. Prices are strong in primary markets, with premiums offered for prompt deliveries of certain scarce selections.

The improvement in the cloth market was reflected in an upturn in raw cotton prices yesterday. A general advance of $1 to $2 a bale occurred in southern markets. Substantial advances were registered also at Liverpool and Alexandria.

'Voice' of Niagara Found to Be Bass

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—The Niagara Falls cataract has a bass voice, a low bass, in fact, probably below the dull monotone of London, England.

Such was the conviction expressed by Dr. William Braid White of Chicago, an acoustical expert, after he and the Rev. Fr. John P. Delaney, physics professor of Canisius College, had photographed the sound waves of the cataract yesterday. The films will be developed by Dr. White when he returns to Chicago within a week. His observations, he explained, were from snap judgment.

"London traffic produced what we believed was the lowest sustained sound investigated up to the present time," Dr. White said. "I had my equipment in Buffalo photographing the sounds made by typewriters of the ordinary and noiseless designs, and it was at Father Delaney's suggestion that I photographed Niagara Fall's voice."

The sound waves are picked up by a microphone and transmitted to a special constructed camera after passing through two radio stages to turn them into light waves. Today's pictures were made at the top and bottom of the American Falls.

FIVE-POWER NAVAL PACT UP TO ITALY

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian viewpoints on reduction of naval armaments, as well as their relative naval strength.

It seems therefore probable that France and Italy may in the near future become full partners in the London Naval Treaty which was signed last year. If it will again be impossible to find a formula which would reconcile the French and Italian proposals, the situation will remain exactly as it is now. Britain has refused to give France a safeguarding clause in event of the Italian naval program exceeding that margin of French superiority over the Italian fleet which France considers essential for its security.

This announcement that the British Foreign Minister has refused to give France this safeguarding clause, has been received here with genuine satisfaction and has relieved Italy from that uneasiness which was felt when it learned that Mr. Henderson had gone to Paris. Moreover, assurances repeatedly given to Italy that no particular agreement would be concluded between France and England, which failed to meet the approval of Italy, have convinced opinion here that nothing prejudicial to Italian interests will be done.

It is of course too early to say on what lines the agreement will be reached but the fact that negotiations have now definitely passed from the hands of experts to those of diplomats is an indication that the basis of agreement has been laid down.

It may still be possible that Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander may request Italy to make some further unimportant concession in order to secure a general agreement, and the Monitor has reason to believe that if such a request be made, it will not be rejected straightway, but will receive careful consideration by the Italian Government. Italy, one is again assured, is second to no country in a desire to arrive at a naval settlement, as a preliminary to the general disarmament conference.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander have already stated that they must be back in England early next week. Therefore the Rome discussions are expected to last only a few days. This is certainly of great importance since it shows that the proposals which the British Ministers intend to submit to the Italian Government will not give rise to long negotiations but may be found acceptable without great difficulty.

AIR MAIL CONCESSION GIVEN

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 25 (By U. P.)—The German-Colombo owned S. C. A. D. T. A. (Sociedad Colombo-Aleman de Trasportes Æreos) yesterday was authorized to carry all air mail in Colombia, either domestic or international. The S. C. A. D. T. A. has operated mail and passenger lines between Bogota and the Atlantic coast for 11 years and has an operating arrangement with the Pan American Airways.

FRENCH TO AID IN MOBILIZING GOLD RESERVES

Agree With British as to Action Needed to Restore World's Price Levels

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 25—The friendly atmosphere of mutual coöperation which has prevailed in Anglo-French financial discussions of the past two months is reflected in a statement now issued by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The object of the discussions between the British Treasury upon one side and the French Ministry of Finance upon the other has been to strike at the root cause of the disastrous fall in the world's commodity prices. Such a cause is seen in the immobilization of gold reserves resultant from post-war conditions.

Immobilization has been caused, it is held, by a flow of reparations gold into national treasuries from which there hitherto has been an inadequate outflow in the form of foreign loans. Credit has thus been contracted and gold has become scarce. In other words commodity prices as expressed in gold currency have fallen.

Mr. Snowden's statement shows that the French Government as now constituted recognizes that such a state of things handicaps the French just as much as it does others. This is regarded here as of immense consequence since it means that the British and French authorities at last are of one mind as to the goal at which they should aim.

Many difficulties have still to be overcome. In particular it is held essential that the United States, now the greatest holder of gold in the world, should lend its help.

It is also regarded as equally necessary that debtor countries should set their own houses in order since the absence of sound finance on their part has been one of the chief causes of the failure of gold to flow back into general circulation.

The authoritative statement now made by Mr. Snowden is considered to mark a big step in advance. He says the discussions have confirmed that French authorities in no way welcome abnormal gold movements and have been anxious as far as possible to avoid measures tending to bring them about.

The French Treasury, while not considering that methods of managing public funds in France have had the influence sometimes attributed to them, has, nevertheless, readily stated its intention of taking account—consistent with its own needs—of repercussions which its operations might have on the monetary market.

It was agreed that cardinal importance attaches to resumption of foreign lending on a normal scale by creditor countries, but it was recognized that present credit difficulties are largely due to lack of confidence of investors, and that it is essential borrowing countries should themselves take all possible measures to restore confidence.

Brazil's Deposits of Iron Untouched

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil, Feb. 24 (By U. P.)—Nationalization and development of Brazil's natural resources were urged yesterday by Provisional President Getulio Vargas at a banquet tendered him by the President of Minas Geraes State. Dr. Vargas also urged the necessity of the Federal Government assuming the external debts of the states of the Union.

"I judge that this is the opportune moment to insist on the necessity of nationalization and exploitation of our natural riches, especially iron," Dr. Vargas declared, referring particularly to the huge untouched iron deposits in Brazil. "I would not commit the error of advising the repudiation of foreign capital for development of Brazilian industry, but when it comes to taking advantage of such resources as iron, water power, and railroads, which are most vital to national defense, we cannot concede them to strangers."

With reference to the external debts of Brazilian states, Dr. Vargas declared that the "problem is demanding an urgent solution on account of its reflection on the nation's credit. It is necessary," he said, "that the Federal Government assume responsibility for the external debts of all the states."

Dr. Vargas laid particular stress on the opportunity for development of the Brazilian iron industry, especially in the State of Minas Geraes, where there are numerous iron mountains.

Hyde Disciplines Packers' Agents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Two-score livestock commission men and order buyers of St. Louis yesterday were ordered suspended for 90 days by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, for boycotting two Federal Farm Board coöperatives.

He also ordered them, under the Packers and Stockyards Act, to cease the "unfair and discriminatory" practices against the Producers Livestock Commission Association and the National Order Buying Company, the coöperatives.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—W. A. Moody, president of the St. Louis Livestock Association, said the Secretary of Agriculture, in suspending for 90 days 40 St. Louis livestock commission men and order buyers, "has chosen to stand with those men who are violating every rule of sound business . . . by abolishing . . . the law of supply and demand."

Elgin T. Cash, president of the Order Buyers' Association, said Mr. Hyde had "prejudged the case" before the hearing at East St. Louis, Ill., in November.

'America's 12 Greatest Living Women' Chosen by Jury of Five Prominent Men

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—A list of America's 12 greatest living women includes representatives of nine different fields of activity, ranging from social service, art and education to the wife of a former President of the United States, according to a jury of five prominent men selected by Good Housekeeping Magazine.

The jury made its selection from a final panel of 26, selected from 2786 nominations made by readers of the magazine and the results of the ballot were announced yesterday. The judges were: Newton D. Baker, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Booth Tarkington, Otto Kahn and Bruce Barton.

The women chosen ranged from first to fiftieth in the popular ballot conducted during a four-month survey by the magazine. Only five of the final panel of 26 ranked in the first 12 in the popular vote, it was said.

The 12 chosen by the jury are:

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Miss Jane Addams, pioneer social welfare worker.

Miss Cecilia Beaux, artist and director of the American Federation of Arts.

Miss Martha Berry, pioneer in providing education for southern mountain children.

Miss Willa Cather, novelist.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, feminist and world peace worker.

Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, wife of the former President.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, actress.

Miss Helen Keller, blind lecturer and writer.

Miss Florence Rena Sabin, only woman member of the National Academy of Science.

Mrs. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, singer.

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College.

"The carefully considered selection by the board of judges is not entirely in accordance with the majority opinion of the readers," William Frederick Bigelow, editor of the magazine, said. "That was to be expected. It was inevitable that a mass vote would lean toward the popular, glamorous personage, rather than toward the more secluded, less romantic worker."

Women were barred from the board of judges to avoid the possibility of a woman being obliged to pass upon her own qualifications for the list, it was said.

Leon Gordon, the portrait painter, has been commissioned to paint the pictures of the 12 women for the magazine.

Cash Award Is Offered for Story of Colonists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, through Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, of the Richmond chapter, has announced that a cash prize will be given by Miss Mary Lou Gordon White, of Nashville, Tenn., for the best story submitted, founded on the life of early colonists in Virginia, or one of the other southern states.

The story must be of real literary merit, and it must bring out in fictional form the contribution made by this section to the making of American history.

Half of the $250 prize will be paid to the winner when the judges have made their decision, and the other half on appearance of the story in a well-known magazine.

Miss White is offering the prize as a memorial to her brother, Dr. Gordon White.

Manuscripts must be submitted before June 15, 1931, to Miss Marion Salley, Orangeburg, S. C. Announcement of the prize winner will be made at the November, 1931, convention of the U. D. C.

Columbia to Study Economic Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Courses in economics will be the outstanding feature of the thirty-second summer session of Columbia University, which will open on July 6 and continue for six weeks, according to an announcement by John J. Coss, director.

Problems of labor, including the questions of wages, monotony and insecurity, present indications of industrial unrest as shown in turnover, strikes and the growth of the labor movement, and the remedies which have been attempted or proposed by modern employers, unions and governments will be discussed in a course by Carter Goodrich, professor of economics in the University of Michigan.

Other courses will include an analysis of the historical development of American economic institutions, an interpretation of the pecuniary organization and control of modern economic society and a course in advanced theory, covering important, but unsettled, problems. More than 700 instructors from universities, colleges and other institutions in all parts of this country and 10 from Europe and Australia will take part in the sessions.

RHODESIAN COPPER EXPECTED ON MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVINGSTONE, Northern Rhodesia—In order to refine the heavy copper output of Northern Rhodesia, which will be coming on the market in a year or so, a large copper refinery will shortly be erected in the North of England by a company to be formed by the producing groups, thus following the example of the big tin companies here.

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VACCINATION LAW EXTENSION IS PROTESTED

Two-Thirds of Citizens at Legislative Hearing Signify Disapproval

Opponents of compulsory vaccination appeared in force at the hearing of the legislative Committee on Public Health at the State House in Boston yesterday and presented forceful reasons why an unfavorable report should be returned on the proposal to extend the present compulsory law and a favorable report given the petition for legislation making vaccination and inoculation non-compulsory.

Charts, statistics and a case record comprised the preponderance of the pro-vaccinationists' arguments. These, however, were met by an equally impressive array of facts when the opponents of compulsion took the floor.

The Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, represented by William Shaw McCallum, chairman, and Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary, led the discussion in the afternoon. Among others who registered their opposition to any form of compulsory vaccination were Charles R. Wakeley of Boston, representing some 300 members of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, and A. M. Esterbrook, representative from Haverhill.

As though in answer to the exhibition of a Pole who had had small pox, presented as an argument for vaccination in the morning, Mr. McCallum asked, at the close of the afternoon session, those opposed to compulsory vaccination to rise, whereupon probably two-thirds of the audience stood up.

The committee devoted the morning session to hearing the plea of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward of Worcester for legislation to require the vaccination of children in private schools and the arguments of those favoring compulsory vaccination.

Dr. George H. Bigelow, Commissioner of Public Health, appearing for the bill, emphatically insisted that the children of Massachusetts should be forced to undergo inoculation as a preventive measure. His remarks were backed by several other medical practitioners as well as Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School and Robert B. Greenough of the joint committee of Massachusetts medical and homeopathic societies representing about 5000 practicing physicians.

DRY EDUCATORS RALLY TO BLOCK WET RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

law enforcement and habits of living in line with the amendment. This resolution further condemns "the false advertising of some cigarette manufacturers."

Much interest is being shown in the work of the new radio commission headed by Joy Elmer Morgan, which is acting under a $200,000 grant from the Payne Foundation for research, development and protection for educational broadcasting.

The committee has opened a general office at the headquarters of the N. E. A. and a service bureau in the National Press Building, both in Washington, D. C.

Education by Radio

It has begun the publication of a weekly bulletin to serve as a clearing house of information and research on education by radio, making a survey of all research in this field both in the United States and abroad.

"We are asking Congress to pass legislation to reserve permanently and exclusively for education a sufficient share of radio broadcasting channels to take care of the needs of education in the locality, state and nation," said Mr. Morgan. "We are encouraging the states to study the problem and to make plans looking to the far future of the use and development of radio for adult education as well as in the schools and homes."

The plan covers naming of local committees of educators, representatives of business and labor and members chosen from various social and civic organizations to survey local educational opportunities, and establish a central education association commission on the enrichment of adult life.

Forces to Be Combated

Education's business is to help individuals to help themselves, and when education assumes responsibilities which properly belong to the individual it does him a disservice, according to a subcommittee of the commission, headed by E. C. Folsom of Lincoln, Neb.

The report stresses the need for guidance in education, and states: "The social forces that educate people are more numerous and more powerful than public education. The extended credit system, installment buying and cheap money have been the undoing of America more than any other factor in our economic and social life; but, education through the school is not responsible for that. A weakened moral fiber, clever advertising of questionable products, cheap motion pictures, insidious stage productions, broken families, easy divorce, war, murder, crime, violation of liquor and other laws, stock market crashes, and a multitude of social problems tantalize the best thought of the country. There is no evidence that the American public school is responsible for one of these situations. These are, however, among the insidious forces that public education must combat."

Coöperation Through Schools

Plans for practical programs of education in international understanding and coöperation extending from the elementary school through the university which it is expected will be developed in the convention of the World Federation of Education Association in Denver from July 27 to Aug. 2 are being discussed in meetings of the international relations committee of the association, of which Miss Annie C. Woodward of Somerville, Mass., is chairman.

Edwin C. Broome of Philadelphia, Pa., is unopposed for the office of president to succeed Norman R. Crozier of Dallas, Tex., retiring president, who automatically becomes first vice-president. George Bush of South Pasadena, Calif., is unopposed for the office of second vice-president, and Herbert S. Weet of Rochester, N. Y., and Frank Longanecker of Racine, Wis., are competing for the office of member of the executive committee for four years.

Parent-teacher associations too often are the result of the desire of a principal for a new piano for his school or the wish of a dissatisfied parent to remove a principal or get a new building or playground, Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago declared in one of the group meetings of teachers and parents.

Discretion in Philanthropy

Dr. Judd continued: "I would not be understood as condemning the many philanthropic and cultural activities of parent-teacher associations. I am merely saying that I am impressed by their triviality and by their lack of insight into the real issues which should engage the attention of parents. I have known associations of this type to exist for years with such meager records of real accomplishment that it is difficult to justify the energy invested in them.

"I recommend that every city board of education, every county board of education and every state board of education conduct as a regular part of their programs a series of parent-teacher meetings at which competent instruction is given on school law, school administration and methods of teaching. This recommendation means nothing less than an expenditure of public money for the informing of the public on school policies and problems.

"I also recommend that, whenever a man or woman is a candidate for appointment or election to the position of school trustee, he appear before the Parent-Teacher Association with a description of the policy which he intends to favor if appointed or elected."

Topics for Discussion

Dr. Judd suggested as topics for discussion in parent-teacher meetings a comparison of the American school system with those of other countries, school costs, federal participation in education, the relation of the state to the local school district, the science of education, and emotional factors as they affect education.

He deplored the isolation of small associations as tending toward absorption in petty issues and petty undertakings, and urged safeguards to prevent the groups from becoming "mother-teacher associations," thereby contributing toward fatherly neglect of civic duty.

At one of the general sessions Dr. Judd spoke in advocacy of a better adjustment of the school program to living outside the school. Carroll R. Reed of Minneapolis stated that the modern school system needs a body of public opinion informed concerning the needs and problems of the schools.

School leaders must equip themselves to interpret to the public education's responsibility for social and economic reconstruction, said John K. Norton, director of research of the N. E. A., adding, "Certainly there is something radically wrong with an economic system which creates a situation, such as the present, in which a nation, abundantly provided with the raw materials and implements of production, amply supplied with labor anxious to be employed, inhabited by millions desiring the goods which might be produced, yet continues in an economic impasse in which factory wheels do not turn, farms lie fallow, the unemployed continue idle and basic economic wants go unsatisfied. Whatever the answer may be to such a stupid situation, it certainly must involve an eventual revision of the distribution of the national income."

Too often promotion is denied to a child because of poor performance in some single phase of his work, regardless of his achievement in other fields, declared Hobart M. Corning of Colorado Springs, who deplored the waste resulting from the failure of students to grow and progress through school at normal rates, the repeating of work, or the dropping out of school at an early age, conditions which he believes could be overcome by a school program based upon "the unified needs of the whole child."

Better integration of the education program was urged by Jesse H. Newlon of the Lincoln School, New York City, who said: "Through the circumstances of their origin and development, our elementary and secondary schools are today too widely separated. Acute inarticulation exists between the units in a curriculum lacking in subject matter of genuine interest to the learner. To effect the integration, educational planning is essential.

"The school system must operate according to some accepted educational and social theory. Subject matter that is socially significant must be provided. In our complex industrial civilization youth must gain an insight into the forces that make and direct industrialism."

Teacher Standards Raised

Discussing teacher education John W. Withers of New York University said: "There is today a highly commendable tendency to elevate the standard qualifications of the teaching profession by requiring four years of post high school education for permanent certification of teachers, even of elementary schools. Normal schools have become teachers' colleges and now grant a baccalaureate degree."

One entire evening was given over to a concert by 525 members of the National High School Chorus selected from 27 states and directed by Hollis Dann, director of the department of Music of New York University, followed by a ball with old-time dancing to the music of the Henry Ford Orchestra.

Nine causes of crime were named by Mr. Morgan in a speech before a dinner meeting of the Detroit Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, as follows:

"Specific emphasis on money getting instead of worthy and noble living.

"The absence of personal responsibility and duties beginning in the earliest years, such as were provided by the home chores of pioneer days.

Causes of Crime

"Bad housing and community planning which deny to both children and adults pure air, quiet, play space, privacy, neighborhood life, association with living things.

"Chronic unemployment brought about by automatic machinery and consolidation, leaving a vast army of workers unable to meet the higher standards required in modern occupations.

"Moving picture shows which subtly undermine the beauty, dignity, and integrity of the rich and intimate phases of human life.

"The deliberate effort of irresponsible newspapers to break down respect for law in the name of personal liberty.

"Failure to develop a professionally and liberally trained police staff, organized to cope with highly financed criminal movements which are continent wide.

"Our medieval system of courts, commercialized legal practice, jails and prisons.

"Our failure to expand, finance and enrich education fast enough to keep pace with changes in other phases of human life."

Prohibition Ranked Next to Church and Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 25—Prohibition is declared one of civilization's three greatest aids to childhood by Elmer Joy Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, in a letter to the National W. C. T. U., made public today.

"Next to the establishment of the Christian church and the founding of the common school," said Mr. Morgan, "the coming of the Eighteenth Amendment has done more for the welfare of childhood and youth than any advance in the history of civilization.

"There is not the slightest foundation for saying that conditions are worse in the high schools and colleges since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment," the letter continued. "All the facts I have ever seen show just the opposite. High school enrollment has increased from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 since 1920. Many young people have been brought into high schools who never could have had a chance with the saloon competing for their fathers' dollars. Undoubtedly many of the additional 3,000,000 come from homes of the poorer classes. The ones who drink represent an insignificant minority.

"I have talked with hundreds of school men who almost invariably tell me that the newspaper reports of drinking among high school students are either exaggerated or without foundation. The school men with whom I have talked recently tell me that conditions are steadily improving."

Surveying the Needs of American Schools

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, MEETS AT DETROIT — Wide World

Among the Many Prominent Educators Attending the Sessions Are: (Left to Right) William R. Flowers, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph M. Gwinn, Superintendent of Schools, San Francisco; Miss Charl O. Williams, Washington, Secretary of the Association; Louis P. Benezet, Superintendent of Schools, Manchester, N. H.; John H. Beveridge, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha, Neb.; David Weglein, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore; Edwin C. Broome, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia; Randall J. Condon of Maine, Former President of Department; Thomas E. Finegan, Rochester, N. Y.; N. R. Crozier, Superintendent of Schools, Dallas, Tex., and Retiring President of the Department of Superintendence; C. S. Meek, Superintendent of Schools, Toledo, O., and Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.

Washington Masonic Temple's Speedy Completion Advocated

Memorial Hall to Be 100 Feet Long and 70 Feet Wide and Flanked by Eight Columns of Green New Hampshire Granite

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 25—Strenuous effort will be made to complete the interior of the main floor of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple in time for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington, beginning Feb. 22 next year it was indicated in the final meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association yesterday.

The meeting was held in the lodge room of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Alexandria, Va., the Lodge of which Washington was the first Master.

Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, and a representative of that Grand Jurisdiction at the meetings of the Association, strongly advocated that the work be pressed forward and that Masonic interest be aroused through the Grand Lodges to this end. In addition to the value of having the Temple more advantageously presentable to the sightseers and pilgrims of bicentennial year, he cited the economic consideration of the early completion of the work, because of the probable increase in building costs from now on. He quoted responsible contractors as declaring that the work could be done for about 25 per cent less this year than at a later time.

More Donations Needed

It was brought out that the so-called New York plan of raising $1.70 per member was only adopted by that Grand Lodge with the understanding that other Grand Jurisdictions would do the same. So far, Mr. Johnson declared, only eight Grand Lodges have practically agreed to the New York plan. It was essential that the Grand Lodges agree to this plan and Masonic thought should be aroused on the subject, he added. His view was that the amount now on hand and in sight for the work contracted should be double in order that the necessary inside work be finished during the year.

Memorial Hall, on which the discussion centered, is to be 100 feet long and 70 feet wide. In a huge semicircular recess at the end of the room farthest from the main entrance, the visitor will see a heroic statue of George Washington.

The hall is to be flanked by eight columns of green New Hampshire granite, polished, each 39 feet high and 4½ feet in diameter. Paintings on the walls behind the columns are to depict the life of Washington and beyond that on each side of the building are to be rooms devoted to Masonic purposes, one of them being a copy of the old lodge room in which Washington presided.

Throughout the proceedings it was emphasized by Col. Louis A. Watres, president of the association, and others, that the temple was being built by the "Spirit of Masonry," and that while it was desirable to complete the building as quickly as possible, it was necessary to keep that ideal to the fore. Stress was placed on the fact that the original policy of proceeding with the work only in so far as the money in hand or in sight permitted would be strictly observed and that no sums would be borrowed to speed up or complete the work.

Rare Masonic Book Found

Proposals to Grand Lodges for the raising of funds were given to the delegates in printed form. They suggested that, where Grand Lodge regulations permit and it is practicable, an assessment by the Grand Lodge or from the Grand Lodge treasury be made and, where this is not practicable, that the Grand Lodge or Grand Master appoint a general committee to be composed of members from each district of the Jurisdiction to go into the matter.

A resolution of thanks for the gift of the private Masonic library of the late Rae J. Lemert of Montana was passed by the association, to be telegraphed to the donor, Mrs. Lemert.

During a recess of the meeting the thirteenth copy of the first Masonic book printed in America was discovered among the rarities in the historic Lodge room. The book was printed in 1734 by Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, and is the reprint of "Anderson's Constitutions of 1723" of London. The discovery was made by J. Hugo Tatsch, of New York and Boston, who stated that up to 1930 there were only 11 copies known of in America, when the twelfth copy was found in the library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, making the third copy which that institution has.

Representatives at the meeting of the association numbered 160, which number included 38 Grand Masters.

Colonel Watres was reëlected president of the association for the coming year. The board of directors was increased by an amendment to the By-Laws from 18 to 21 members.

Russian Manganese Is Not to Be Barred

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Efforts of producers of American manganese ore to have Russian manganese barred from the United States failed yesterday when the Treasury ruled evidence produced did not show the Russian shipments violated the anti-dumping act of 1921.

In a formal order to customs collectors, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said issuance of an antidumping order against manganese ore from the Republic of Georgia in Soviet Russia was not justified.

About a year ago the Treasury increased the duty on Russian safety matches under the anti-dumping act after it was found they were being sold in the United States for less than in Russia. Recently the Treasury ruled that importers of lumber and pulpwood from Russia must prove it was not produced by convict labor.

HOOVER NAMES URIBE TO TREATY BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Dr. Antonio José Uribe of Colombia, member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, was designated yesterday by President Hoover as the American non-national member of the international commission provided for by the treaty of conciliation between the United States and Latvia.

Marquis de Cortina of Madrid, Spain, president of the board of directors of the Banco Español de Credito and former Minister of Finance and of Marine, has accepted the invitation to serve as the joint commissioner chosen by agreement of the two parties to the treaty, it was announced by the State Department.

ARBITRATION ENDS STRIKE

MANILA, Feb. 25 (AP)—The waterfront strike at Iloilo which badly hampered shipping from that port for several weeks, was settled today in an arbitration conference. Business firms promised there would not be any discrimination against members of the federations of Labor.

BRITISH ATTEMPT TO EASE MALTA'S POLITICAL STRIFE

Church-State Controversy to Be Investigated by Royal Commission

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 24—The tangled political affairs of the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean where the Constitution was suspended June 25, 1930, owing to a deadlock between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the civil authorities, have been brought once more into prominence by the arrival here of Lord Strickland, Malta's former Prime Minister, and appointment by the British Government of a royal commission to see what can be done to restore democratic control.

Under the Constitution established in 1921 Malta, up to eight months ago, was governed by an elected Legislature, subject to a veto exercised by the British Governor and assisted by a small nominated council.

This arrangement broke down in April, 1930, in consequence of the dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and Lord Strickland, who, like practically the entire indigenous population, is a Roman Catholic.

This dispute concerns the extent of ecclesiastical jurisdiction throughout the island. The bishops placed a ban on voting for any member of the government party. This practically disenfranchised the Government's supporters generally as but few felt able to defy their priests.

Lord Strickland's followers had to choose between doing violence, either to their political beliefs or their religious commitments. They were required in effect to surrender themselves politically into the hands of the church. Government was to become responsible no longer to the electors but to the bishops.

The British Government recognized that such a state of things was incompatible with the work of democracy and countermanded the elections. Administration has since been carried on by the Governor personally, Lord Strickland and his ministers being retained in an advisory capacity.

Attempts since made to effect a compromise with the church have not proved successful, but the British Government feels the existing situation cannot be continued indefinitely.

The royal commission now decided upon is to visit Malta and see whether some such working arrangement between the church and state as that existing in other Roman Catholic countries cannot be reached in this case.

The Nationalist Maltese Party, which is in opposition to Lord Strickland, has meanwhile issued a manifesto declaring the island's "secular and cultural Latin tradition" is in danger and that no settlement will be acceptable which encroaches upon religious and national rights.

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WAGNER HAILS ACTION ON BILLS AS STABILITY AID

Third Employment Measure Sponsored by Him Before Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—With two of the Wagner employment bills enacted and a third before President Hoover, the New York Senator today hailed what he described as "the first three steps on the road to stabilized prosperity."

The three measures which Mr. Wagner has sponsored for years, and which have been enacted by combined Republican and Democratic votes, designed to start the nation on a new economic approach to the problem of industrial security and advanced planning, are available immediately for service in the present crisis.

The three measures are: publication by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of employment figures for the entire nation; establishment of a planning board for advance planning and regulated construction of public works; and establishment of a system of Federal Employment Exchanges coöperating with the states. The final bill was just passed by the House and is on President Hoover's desk.

As the short session wanes, Mr. Wagner's reputation as sponsor for these three bills has been enhanced, and he probably emerges from the session with the best record of important constructive measures to his credit, actually enacted, of any member. The fact is more significant since he is a comparatively new member, and represents a minority party.

"The action of the House of Representatives in passing the employment exchange bill," Mr. Wagner said, "has brought practically to completion what I called several years ago the first three steps on the road to stabilized prosperity.

"The third step was the final passage of the employment exchange bill which awaits only the President's signature to become law. I am confident that President Hoover will sign it.

"The bill is designed to bring into being an employment service operated by local managements and under local initiatives and to strengthen local responsibility for the problem of jobfinding. The functions of the Federal Government under the bill are primarily directed to the encouragement of local effort and the coördination of the activity of the several states. That is accomplished by the system of federal grants which are extended to the states coöperating in the nation-wide system of employment offices.

"For the first year of the operation of the employment service an appropriation of $1,500,000 is authorized; $4,000,000 a year is authorized for the succeeding three years.

"This three-pointed program of legislation represents measures of a permanent nature. They are the foundations upon which we can build and develop more detailed plans for the prevention of depression and the alleviation of hardship from unemployment. These laws provide the machinery to secure the necessary information, to do our national planning, and establish the channels for the flow of labor from the place of surplus to the place of need."

Periodic Check Is Urged to Find Supply of Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Provision for periodic inventories of labor supply and demand, made through a network of public labor exchanges, is the only means of stabilizing employment permanently, according to Prof. Benjamin M. Squires of the University of Chicago, authority on labor problems and adviser to the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief, who spoke at the City Club yesterday.

Professor Squires expressed doubt that the present public employment agencies could be adapted to this larger scheme and urged establishment of an entirely new system through coöperation of government and industry. Many of the public agencies, he said, have fallen into disrepute; unemployed people go to them only as a last resort and employers do about the same.

There usually is no provision for individual interviews with applicants, he said, and the offices are inadequate and unattractive. Frequently, he said, officials in charge look at their jobs as sinecures.

If a new system were established, Professor Squires said, the first task would be to make a study of the shifting tendencies of industries, so as to forestall the occurrence of technological unemployment in large quantities. This, he said, is one of the most serious phases of the unemployment problem, and if workers no longer needed in one industry could be shifted with minimum loss of time and money to another occupation, other phases of the problem would be simpler to handle.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: "Swedish Night"; speaking program; concert by Swedish Glee Club; Maude Erickson, soprano soloist; 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Bridge, 5 Walnut Street, 7:30.

Military Intelligence Association, First Corps Area: Meeting, with address, "A Non-technical Explanation of the Various Types of Field Artillery and the Normal Mission Assigned These Various Classes," by Capt. Joseph W. Loef; Army and Navy Club, Hancock Street.

Tufts College Dental School Alumnæ Association: Meeting, all day; dinner, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore.

Harvard University: Last in lecture series on "Rembrandt," by Prof. Arthur M. Hind, and Prof. Charles E. Norton; "Conclusion"; New Lecture Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner and meeting, Metropolitan District Dental Society, Georgia Room. Dinner, Gilmour Rothery & Co., Parlor B.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Informal dance, auditorium, 8.

Final night, Eastern Dog Club Show, Boston Garden, 8.

Hardware Exhibition, New England Hardware Dealers' Association, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Illustrated talk on "The Romance of News Gathering," by Alton H. Blackington, Harvard Club of Boston, 8:30.

Dinner meeting, Business Control Methods Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Rudolph Ganz, pianist, 8:15.
Brown Hall—Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, and J. M. Sanroma, pianist, 8:30.
Steinert Hall—Carmen Reggio, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Way Down East" (film), 11 a. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights," (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.
Copley—"John Ferguson," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Bills before General Court; "Recommendations of the Children's Commission," by Theodore A. Lothrop; 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Women's City Club, dinner in honor of Assistant Attorney-General Sybil H. Holmes and Judge Emma Fall Schofield and Judge Sadie Lipner Shulman; 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlor.

Harvard University: Meeting, Society of Harvard Dames; address, "Education in the Fine Arts in America," by Dean G. H. Edgell; Phillips Brooks House, 3. Second in series of lectures in French on "Le Problème des Relations et du Rapprochement entre la France et l'Allemagne"; "Relations Intellectuelles depuis les Origines à 1750," by Prof. Edmond J. Vermeil, University of Strasbourg; Emerson J, 4:30. Fourth in lecture series on "Studies in Seventeenth Century Art—Cross Currents of Influence Between Northern and Southern Europe," by Prof. Arthur M. Hind; "Claude's Drawings"; Large Lecture Hall, Fogg Art Museum, 5. (Last two lectures open to public.)

Y. W. C. A. (International Institute, 190 Beacon Street): Meeting, International Advisory Committee, 3.

League of Neighbors: Luncheon meeting; address, "Adventures in International Friendship," by Dr. Arthur F. Newell; musical program; Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): "Federation Day," Boston Daughters of Maine, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Pattern, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Dinner in honor of Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Commissioner of Immigration, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Week days from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgewood Millet drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Eighteenth century French painting and sculpture lent by Felix Wildenstein. Sir Joseph Duveen and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor; through March 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, from 1 to 4; admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Boston Water Color Society annual exhibit.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehner. Through Feb. 28.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—An exhibition of paintings, etchings and drawings by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through March 10.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

For other exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

Schools' First Responsibility Is Finding High Type of Teacher

Californian Commission Reports Parents and Public Who Pay Salaries Express Dissatisfaction and Urge Employment of Those With Gift for Teaching

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 8

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—No phase of the investigation into school matters carried on by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems proved to contain more elements of importance than its appraisal of the classroom teacher.

"The teacher is the real maker of history," said H. G. Wells in "The Salvaging of Civilization." "Rulers, statesmen, and soldiers do but work out the possibilities of coöperation or conflict, the teacher creates. The politicians and masses of our time dance on the wires of their early education."

In its report the commission will acknowledge this importance of teachers, and give practical suggestions for the selection and securing of those most fit to educate pupils of the public schools.

"To attract the best-endowed young people into the teaching profession," the report will say, "and to train them to be the finest teachers, are the schools' first responsibilities."

Parents Dissatisfied

Through establishment of seven state teachers' colleges, payment of large salaries and fixing of rigid requirements for teaching licenses, California has sought to obtain capably trained teachers, it will declare, but the final judges of a teacher's abilities —"the parents and the general public who pay school salaries"—are distinctly dissatisfied with the average teacher. While by no means intending to impugn the qualifications of California's 25,000 teachers as a group, the commission found from its widespread personal and written contact with California citizens so definite a dissatisfaction that it felt justified to report "that, despite teachers' colleges, high salaries and high standards and the high grade of the teaching staff, the public is not altogether satisfied."

"In general," the report will state, commenting upon the many expressions of dissatisfaction with teachers and their work which it received, "it may be said that the commission's respondents urged better trained teachers, teachers who possess natural talents for teaching as opposed to those who merely learn teaching as they would any other trade or occupation, more men teachers, less standardized teaching, and the elimination of the incompetent. A number of respondents urged smaller classes for each teacher, or more individual instruction for the exceptionally bright or the exceptionally dull child.

Change Felt Necessary

"The commission feels that such comments, coming as they do from all sections of the State, even from teachers and school officials themselves, should indicate to teachers' colleges and to school authorities a need for change, either in the choice or the training, of teachers, or in school conditions themselves. With the brief time at its disposal, it has been impossible for the commission to enter upon any extensive study of the problems involved. It realizes, however, that the solution may, in part, lie in a more careful selection among candidates for teacher training, both as to character, personality, and as to mental ability and achievement; in part, also, it lies in improving classroom and teaching conditions, especially in regard to the size of classes, and to certain effects of the present tenure law. The commission realizes, also, that the interest and coöperation of parents is often a spur to better results on the part of both teacher and pupil.

"The commission recognizes that those who select teachers are faced with numerous and perplexing tasks. It appreciates this admirable summing up of that situation which has been made by L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota:

Choosing Teachers Not Easy

"'If we knew how to pick or choose teachers, it is conceivable that we should not need to spend so much on the supervision of teachers after they have once been employed. If by looking at a teacher, his photograph, or his list of recommendations, we could with reasonable safety predict what kind of a teacher he would reasonably be, we could advance the cause of education with greater rapidity, but apparently no one possesses sufficient insight into human nature, no one has such prescience, no one has been sufficiently endowed by the gods to enable him, by an examination of any of these things, to predict with any degree of assurance or safety what a teacher will actually achieve. There are many, of course, who will not agree with this statement, but these are persons in most instances who have not had an opportunity to check the truthfulness of these statements with care.'"

Branching into another angle of the problem, the commission's report will say:

"Without going extensively into the matter of teacher qualifications, there is another sort of teacher problem which has recently come to the front: the difficulties experienced in adjusting teacher supply to teacher demand, and teacher unemployment. On Nov. 1, 1931, there were registered in the employment departments of California's teachers' colleges and universities 1487 certificated teachers who had been unable to secure positions.

Unemployed Teachers

"In the schools, as in the business world, the law of supply and demand holds good. Under ordinary conditions there are more teachers seeking positions than there are vacancies to be filled. The situation in California is complicated by the fact that not every teacher can teach in every school, for teachers have been classified by a system of 'certification,' which limits many teachers to certain definite subjects or departments of teaching work. This situation marks a radical change from the condition of a few decades ago when anyone who wanted to teach could teach in any school which would employ him. It also complicates the situation with respect to teacher supply and demand.

"The first required document is termed a 'state credential,' and is issued or approved by the State Board of Education.

"The second is termed a 'county certificate,' which, upon the presentation of a state credential, may be issued by the county board of education of any one of California's 58 counties.

Over-Specialization Desired

"The tendency toward specialization is clearly evident in the teaching field, for, in addition to setting up definite general requirements to be met before securing employment as a teacher, California has also established an even dozen varieties of state credentials. These special credentials are: General secondary (high school), junior college, special, junior high school, elementary, kindergarten, school administration, school supervision, child welfare and attendance supervision, educational research, health and development, and emergency credentials. ('Special' and 'emergency' credentials are subdivided into a total of 18 subjects.) Each of these credentials may be secured only upon compliance with certain definite training requirements which have been set up by the State.

"Under ordinary conditions there are more teachers seeking for positions than there are vacancies to be filled. From the standpoint of the school children and of the general public, this situation has certain advantages, for there are always a number of undesirable or incompetent teachers who, in the public interest, should be forced into other lines of service. An oversupply of teachers tends to eliminate the incompetent teachers, for the school trustees are enabled to make a choice from a large number of applicants, thus raising the average of the teachers employed.

"From the standpoint of the individual teacher who is out of work, however, the situation is considered undesirable, of course; and when a teacher fails altogether to find a position, the State may be said to have lost its share of the cost of training that person to be a teacher. (The State pays all the costs of the teachers' colleges.)"

Further evils of over-specialization in the training of high school teachers, and the commission's conclusions as a whole in relation to classroom teachers, will be discussed in the next article of this series.

Proposed Gas Tax Advance Opposed

Frank V. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works Department, argued for an increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax before the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday.

He declared that through the use of one-half of the 1 cent increase the State could pay the present 25 per cent highway assessment on the cities and towns. The other half, he said, would retire, in about six years, the proposed $10,000,000 bond issue and the cost of a new building for the state registry of motor vehicles on Commonwealth Avenue.

Automobile men, including Day Baker, legislative agent for the automobile and truck dealers and clubs, and Chester I. Campbell, of the executive council, opposed the increase. Mr. Baker pointed out that the 2-cent tax revenues had increased during January and he predicted a 10 or 12 per cent increase in 1931.

EXPORTERS TO MEET TO DISCUSS ISSUES

What exporters are doing in the face of the present exchange situation is to be discussed at the meeting of the New England Export Club, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening. Ralph H. Binney of the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston is to speak. The pre-meeting discussion period, starting about an hour before dinner, is to be in charge of E. F. Bemis of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is to speak on the general foreign tariff situation abroad.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday with not much change in temperature; moderate north and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight around 28 degrees.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; partly overcast Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; slightly colder on the coast; Thursday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds, strong at times over the southern portion; fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 25	Max. Feb. 24		8 a.m. Feb. 25	Max. Feb. 24
Albany	22	40	Miami	66	74
Atlantic City	32	44	Montreal	24	34
Boston	30	44	Nantucket	34	40
Buffalo	26	28	New Orleans	52	66
Charleston	50	66	New York	30	46
Chicago	32	40	Philadelphia	34	48
Denver	28	42	Pittsburgh	26	36
Des Moines	32	58	Portland, Me.	28	42
Eastport	24	30	Portland, Ore.	40	46
Galveston	46	58	San Francisco	52	68
Hatteras	44	48	St. Louis	36	46
Helena	24	42	St. Paul	30	56
Jacksonville	54	58	Seattle	40	48
Kansas City	38	50	Tampa	60	62
Los Angeles	52	72	Washington	32	50
Memphis	40	46			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:43 p. m., Thursday 5:01 a. m.
Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

PEACE FLIERS SEEK TO MEND BREACH IN PERU

Lima Government Sends Envoys by Air to Deal With Rebel Leaders

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 25 (By U. P.)—The revolutionary movement in southern Peru became serious again last night despite the efforts of Lieut. Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, head of the Lima military Government, to pacify the insurgents.

Official sources admitted that the problem was not yet solved, despite the efforts of the Government to avoid force by meeting the revolutionary demands for a provisional government.

The Lima military chiefs, with the approval of Col. Sanchez Cerro, ordered a delegation to go to Arequipa by airplane carrying proposals for an accord with the southern insurgent leaders. The "flying peace delegation" will attempt to persuade the rebel leaders to adhere to the Government and end the uprising.

They will argue that Col. Sanchez Cerro has withdrawn as a candidate for the constitutional Presidency, ordered the calling of an assembly to select a provisional President to replace the present military council and otherwise met the rebel demands that the fundamentals of the August revolution that overthrew the régime of Augusto B. Leguia be carried out.

Col. Federico Hurtado, Minister of War, will head the "flying peace delegation." He will be accompanied by Lieut. Col. Alejandro Barco, former Minister of War, and Col. Manuel Ruiz Bravo, chief of the general staff.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian cruiser Bolognesi, which departed yesterday, was instructed to speed to Mollendo, presumably to strengthen the federal blockade there. Mollendo is the port for Arequipa.

Lima newspapers generally expressed the belief that the action of Col. Sanchez Cerro in attempting to conciliate the southern rebels should be successful in ending the rebellion.

PUNO, Peru, Feb. 25 (By U. P.)—The revolutionary leaders in southern Peru gave no indication last night that they had accepted the conciliatory offers of the Lima Government in an effort to end the uprising.

Although the meager advices received here did not mention Col. Garcia Godos, who was said to be leader of the outbreak at Arequipa, the department was reported in control of Col. Carlos Beytia and Commander Danderas.

Colonel Beytia issued a manifesto to the people saying the rebel leaders would not attempt to gain any personal benefits from the movement. The entire southern region was isolated.

STATE CONTROL OF ALL CARRIERS URGED

Massachusetts railroads urged the Committee on Transportation today to recommend legislation to bring all common carrier, buses and railroads, etc., under the control of the Public Utilities Commission. It was intimated that the railroads might be forced to "discontinue serving the public as they have in the past" unless some regulatory measures are adopted to control motor trucks.

The principal speakers for the railroads were Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Joseph B. Brown, attorney for the Boston & Maine Railroad. The motor truck interests were defended by Day Baker and Larue Brown, attorney for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Right of Russians to Sue Is Sustained

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided yesterday that Russian corporations may bring suit in the courts of the United States. The ruling was in a case brought by the Russian Volunteer Fleet Corporation of Leningrad, which sought to recover from the Federal Government compensation for contracts for ships requisitioned during the World War.

The court also ruled that persons convicted of violating the prohibition laws are exempt from prosecution under the internal revenue laws for the same offense.

The court ruled that interest paid on money borrowed to purchase municipal and other tax exempt bonds cannot be deducted from gross income in taking out federal tax returns.

BUSINESS ON WALKS PROHIBITED IN BILL

A bill prohibiting business soliciting on public sidewalks without permit or license was passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by a rising vote of 16 to 7.

Arthur W. Hollis, Senator from Newton, opposed the bill, while Max Ulin, Senator from Dorchester, favored it. Mr. Hollis cautioned the Senate to be careful, saying that the bill might affect legitimate practices. Senator Ulin declared that the Fruit & Produce Exchange favored the measure.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER NAMED

Paul E. Tierney of Westfield was appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely as Commissioner of Civil Service to fill the vacancy of the late Eliott H. Goodwin. Mr. Tierney is a lawyer, having studied law at Yale University and Boston University law school. He is a World War veteran and is adjutant of the Westfield Post of the American Legion.

RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—American Locomotive Co. has received an order for five locomotives from the Russian railways.

CHINESE INFLUX INTO AUSTRALIA HELD INEVITABLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia must soon open its empty spaces in the north to a regulated scheme of Chinese and general eastern immigration, declared Prof. Kwei Chih, the newly arrived Consul-General of China, in the course of an interview here. He said that this change could be effected "without disturbing Australia's social order by protective legislation.

"China, with its teeming millions, many of whom are enduring untold hardships because of famine and other causes, is not the only country looking longingly at Australia's undeveloped lands," he said. "Japan feels strongly about the matter. I have read frequent references in the Japanese press criticizing the White Australia policy."

China would first concentrate its attention on Canada, he told the Sydney Morning Herald. Canada, he understood, favored the introduction of Chinese labor under certain laws. After Canada, advances would be made to the Australian Government, outlining a proposal of immigration.

Australia, he went on, could not hope forever, with its tiny population, to prohibit right of entry to a hard-working race, which had proved its worth in British labor corps during the war.

"I think the White Australia policy will have to be abandoned," he told the Sun. "Economic conditions will force Australia to abandon this policy. When the cost of living is so much lower in other countries than here, Australia will find it necessary to bow to the wishes of the majority. . . . Aided by foreign money, China will rise to be a trade rival of Australia."

The remarks of Prof. Kwei Chih, who was for years in London as a member of the Chinese Legation, have aroused much discussion here.

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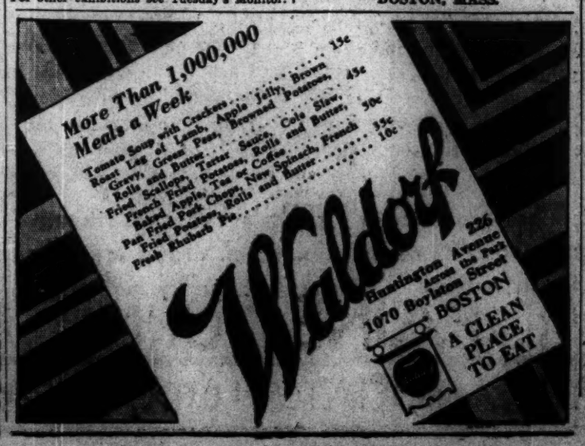

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Men like the self-supporting feature of AUTOGART Holeproof hosiery so well that the makers have now incorporated it into hose to sell at 55 cents. Same long-wearing HOLEPROOF quality in famous HOLEPROOF designs—and the Autogart feature is guaranteed to wash and to outwear the sock itself! See the smart Spring patterns. Test the Comfort of Self-Supporting Hose!
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BOSTON

Gowns
$5.75
Imagine a gown of pure French finish silk, with a saucy peplum flare and a wide sash. Another that is even prettier in a wrap-around model, edged with lace all round, and still another has four wide bands of lace inset in its wide, wide skirt, the bodice is fitted. All are lovely with lace, and the colors include turquoise, jade, orchid, peach, tea-rose, flesh and white.
SIXTH FLOOR

LABOR IN SPAIN TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL VOTING

Municipal Elections Set for April 12—Penal Code Criticized

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 24—The Spanish Cabinet has decided that municipal elections, which have been in abeyance for 7½ years, be definitely held April 12. Although the elections have a purely administrative character, they indicate a return to normal political life in Spain.

The Labor Socialist Party took an important decision to participate in these elections by combining forces with all and sundry Republican groups, including the Republican element in Catalonia. This is an important departure from the Socialist practice of keeping apart from all other political sections.

Despite these encouraging signs of normality, the Socialists and all antidynastic forces continue their intention to boycott elections to the Legislature which must be held in the near future. The Aznar Cabinet, composed of heterogeneous elements of the old order, which have combined to screen the throne, is no more popular than its predecessor.

Although ordinary folk in Madrid and the provinces are going about as if they had not a care in the world—students and children in carnival attire are picturesque sights in the streets—the predominant feeling in the country is one of suppressed indignation.

Basis of Agreement

Continuance of press censorship proves that public discontent still exists, and it is clear that there is no change from the "latent state of civil war" to which Santiago Alba, Liberal recently referred.

It is considered impossible that "civil concord," the ostensible raison d'être of the present government, can be attained unless King Alfonso is prepared to brush aside the constitutional quibbles of his Monarchist advisers and face the verdict of his people.

Count de Romanones as chief man of the present Ministry said "of course the King would bow to the will of the nation," meaning that the Cortes convoked by the Aznar Government would have a chance of revising the King's prerogatives as laid down by the 1876 Constitution.

Opponents of the régime unite in demanding a nation-wide judgment of this clear-cut issue of a monarchy or republic which can only be expressed through a constituent assembly.

Penal Code Criticized

The penal code of the Rivera dictatorship and crippling of the press by censorship and judicial authority especially irk the opposition. The Government has published a new royal order inviting professional criticism of the penal code with a view to amendment which, however, is considered a mere tinkering with laws with a dictatorship as the basis.

The root of the present dilemma is the fact that the Government is still in the hands of the old politicians whom the Rivera dictatorship came to destroy. Spaniards see only that the old Constitution was smashed by a dictatorship through the assistance of King Alfonso. Now they are puzzled at seeing the King proceed as if the Constitution were intact.

The College of Lawyers and law students are up in arms at the penal code situation. The universities are not officially reopened, but extra-official instruction in almost every subject of the university course has been organized by teachers and students among themselves and is proceeding merrily in Madrid, Santiago, Salamanca, Granada and other provincial centers.

Cambo Calls for Action

In an attempt to divert energies of the Catalan regionalist movement into constructive patriotic channels, Francisco Cambo, who has long been regionalist leader, has founded a center party whose slogan is action.

The new government sought from the start to conciliate Catalan autonomists by promising an increasing measure of home rule. But the ancient problem of separatist aspirations in Catalonia, like the former Irish problem in Britain, is not easily solved.

One group merely asks equality with the Province of Castile. Others desire a Catalan Parliament, with legal executive powers and complete autonomy. Now Señor Cambo, desiring to place this, Spain's greatest problem, in proper perspective, has embarked into active political life with the new party.

He wishes to displace typical indolence with intelligent and stubborn effort to tackle problems frankly and determinedly after careful study. His appeal is directed to every province of Spain which desires to see a great nation. The Catalan problem, however, becomes only one facet of a broad political movement.

Exports of Air Products Hold Up

More than $8,800,000 worth of areonautical products were shipped from the United States in 1930, nearly equaling the record volume of such trade in 1929. This business reached 29 foreign markets not sold in 1929, according to official data at the New England office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Production of aircraft in 1930, in the United States, was 45 per cent under that of the previous year, but exports of aeronautics products, which could be definitely identified as such from official figures, were but 4.3 per cent under those of 1929.

Total aircraft production in the United States in 1930 was estimated at 3357, against 6000 in 1929 and 4346 in 1928, according to the federal data. Unit exports of complete aircraft, from this country, totaled 321 for 1930; 354 in 1929, and 162 in 1928. Value of the 321 complete airplanes exported in 1930 was $4,819,669, against $5,574,480 for the 354 sent out in 1929. The average unit value for 1930 shipments was $15,000 or $1200 less than the 1929 average.

Aircraft engines sent from this country in 1930, to Soviet Russia, totaled 46, valued at $185,188; to Germany 30, of higher valuation. In all, 377 engines were exported during the year, 56 more than in 1929.

Boston Art Notes

Holman's Print Shop

Wandering in the corridors and smaller galleries of Holman's Print Shop on Park Street, one gathers again the convincing impression of the diversification of the subject of prints. Not one man, or one school, is featured, but there are examples of all kinds from here and there: mezzotints, lithographs, stipples, line drawings. There are formidable portraits, cartoons, magazine illustrations.

Prints may seem trifling, yet there may be pertinence in trifles. They can be important as large paintings; for example, the stipple of George and Martha Washington and the Custer children. Made by E. Savage, the portrait is done in the grand manner, enhanced with fine details delicately rendered. The dot method has long lost its vogue. Today it takes a place among interesting antiquities.

Lithographs by Samuel Prout, colored mezzotints by Philip Dawe, cartoons by Daumier and Steinlen, are among the miscellany.

Schervée Studios

Preceding a series of exhibitions of prints which will be assembled in accordance with subject matter, there is to be shown at the Schervée Studios on Boylston Street two groups of etchings. The one is American and it includes Benson, Pennell, Eby, Burr, Lewis, Hutty and Winkler. The other is British and it has works by Dodd, Rushbury, Cain, Wylie, Litten, Morley and Harvey.

D. A.

LOWER WHARFAGE RATE IS SOUGHT

Efforts to secure the same wharfage rate for discharging cotton at the state pier in New Bedford, as prevail at the state pier in Boston, are being made by warehousemen and cotton interests. Several conferences have been held. New Bedford business interests would like to get a rate of 6¼c per pale at the state pier in that city, which is fairly comparable to the rate in Boston.

Greene & Wood, New Bedford lumber factors, announced a reduction in wharfage rates at their pier, effective March 1, from the present rate of 7½c to 5½c., said to be one of the lowest figures charged on any first class pier, in any cotton center on the Atlantic coast. This figure is ¾c per bale under the price that has been requested for the state pier. Present charges at the latter pier, fixed by the State, are 10c a bale.

Coste Designated as Premier Aviator

PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—Capt. Dieudonné Coste, Paris-to-New York flier, today was designated the world's premier aviator by the Awards Committee of the International League of Aviators.

Miss Amy Johnson, who flew from London to Australia, was given highest honors among women fliers. She and Captain Coste will be received at the Elysée Palace tomorrow by President Doumergue and be presented with silver cups at a formal ceremony.

Captain Coste's only rival at the committee session was Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, the Australian "ace," and the Frenchman was chosen because he holds five world records in addition to the accomplishment of his Atlantic flight.

The committee also ordered plaques to be struck to honor Mrs. Victor Bruce, Maryse Bastie and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Dr. Hugo Eckener was designated the world's premier dirigible pilot.

Admiral Richard E. Byrd was awarded a golden plaque of honor for his flight to the south pole and plaques were also voted for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Bernt Balchen. Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith was awarded the national trophy for Australia.

CITY CLUB MEMBERS OFF FOR WEST INDIES

What is said to be the largest number of New England people to sail on any cruise thus far this winter leaves New York at 5 p. m. today, on the new 38,000-ton motor vessel Britannic of the White Star Line. The vessel will make a 16-day cruise to the West Indies, calling at Port au Prince, Kingston, Panama Canal, Havana and Nassau.

About 100 members of the Boston City Club, under leadership of Frank W. Lind, are on the passenger list, which also shows bookings from Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Winchester, Belmont, Newton, Canton, Beverly Farms, Marblehead, Salem, Malden, Milton, Arlington, Quincy, Haverhill, Worcester, Gardner, New Bedford and Springfield.

NARCOTIC EDUCATION WEEK OBSERVED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Narcotic Education Week is being observed here from Feb. 21 to 28, following a proclamation issued by the Board of Governors of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, which closed its annual meeting on Feb. 20. The general program for observing the week includes dissemination of anti-narcotic information through lectures, radio addresses, bulletins and newspaper articles.

Meetings have been scheduled at which various phases of the problem will be discussed and the necessity of limiting the manufacture of such drugs by international agreement will be urged. The director of the New York Public Library is coöperating in the observance, it was said, by allowing literature on the subject to be distributed at all branch libraries in the city.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD NET

Pennsylvania R. R. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $68,952,718 after taxes and charges, compared with $101,378,518 in 1929.

Junior's 'Car' Must Keep Up With Father's

Infants of the Sixties rode in this graceful equipage
The latest 1930 model provides His Majesty the Baby with such conveniences as four-wheel brakes and balloon tires
An up-to-the-minute design in the period of bustles and tight waists
This kind rolled along Unter den Linden in the Germany of early baby-carriage days, and was all the thing elsewhere, too

Development of the Perambulator.

Balloon-Tired Baby 'Pullman' Traced From 1848 'Sensation'

Modern Perambulators on Display at Chicago Furniture Mart Recall Pioneer Methods of Transporting 'Junior'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE modern baby, venturing forth in a shiny new baby carriage to survey an amazing world, is enjoying the fruits of more than a century of effort, spent to perfect a vehicle that 1930 takes for granted—the perambulator.

At the American Furniture Mart here, where the latest models, with their balloon tires, four-wheel brakes, rear-view mirrors, storm shields and all the modern accessories are on display, manufacturers have delved into the history of the baby buggy and found how this luxurious form of juvenile transportation originated.

Of course, the problem of how to move the youngest members of the family from place to place with a minimum of effort was not confined to the past century, although the carriage, in the modern sense, has been developed within that time. In every generation and in every nation, some method of performing the feat was devised.

A painting on an Etruscan vase in the Louvre, dated about 600 B. C., shows what was probably the first illustration of a baby buggy, the research revealed. It pictures the infant Hermes, messenger of mythology, reclining upon a table mounted upon miniature wheels, beside which stand two men and a woman.

The babies of ancient Egypt saw the world from between the folds of shawls worn by their mothers, a system still retained by the Arabs. The Japanese custom, history shows, was for each child to carry the next younger baby, this process lasting indefinitely, depending on the size of the family. The familiar cradle of the Indian papoose, strapped to the mother's back, was used also by other races. Italian and Swiss families took Junior about in a basket, expertly balanced on the head of an older person.

Perhaps the most unique method of all is credited to the ingenious Eskimo. Mothers discovered that the opening at the top of their wide sealskin boots afforded perfect parking space for their offspring.

Skipping through the centuries, the narrative pauses at New York, in 1848. The city was agog, it appears, over a brand new sensation. Rolling along the Bowery on three tiny wheels was a small carriage, in which a baby was peacefully surveying the scene. The excitement, according to authentic records, was intense.

The inventor of this carriage—which, although not the first in the United States, was destined to play an important part in the development of the modern buggy—was one Charles Burton, an English lithographic artist. Appreciating the interest which his carriage, built simply to avoid the expense of hiring a nurse, had aroused, Mr. Burton decided he had hit upon a money-making idea. He dismantled the contraption and went back to England, where he opened a small shop and became a manufacturer.

The Duke of Leinster, it is said, was the first purchaser of a Burton baby carriage, paying the sum of 4 guineas (about $20) for the vehicle. Queen Victoria is reputed to have ordered three for children in the palace. With this royal patronage, the reputation of the baby carriage was made, and Mr. Burton became the head of a thriving business. Later, Isabella II, Queen of Spain, took her son—destined to become Alphonso XII—buggy riding, and the Pasha of Egypt sent to London for carriages.

Others were quick to see the possibilities of the baby-buggy business, and Mr. Burton found that his patents were not complete enough to afford protection. Imitations of Burton buggies flooded the market, and the pioneer found the competition too keen.

In more recent years, progress toward the super-carriage of today has been rapid. With the introduction of reed and fiber, new methods of construction and new designs became possible. Engineering skill produced a buggy so expertly balanced that it rolls along with little effort and may be easily negotiated over curbs and other obstructions.

Nowadays little "Snookums" has as many frills on his buggy as daddy has on his automobile. Shields fit over the open space of the buggy as snugly as the curtains fit an open car and the perambulator may continue at full speed ahead through the rain. The rear-view mirror enables mother or nurse to keep an eye on baby's antics, even though the hood of the carriage is between them. One end of the carriage opens outward, providing space for the youngster's feet when the carriage proper becomes too small. Balloon tires and bouncing springs insure easy riding on rough roads.

But mother and baby, out for their first stroll, are too excited to appreciate how easy the labors of a century have made the trip for them!

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Virginia Kelley, Lexington, Mass.
Elizabeth M. Kelley, Lexington, Mass.
Maud S. Kelley, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Trenery, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Muriel M. Woolf, S. Croydon, England.
Peter Sprague, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Marcel Brameral, New York City.
Marcel Brameler, New York City.
Mrs. Harriet M. Purington, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Clara P. Harmon, S. Portland, Me.
Claire Harmon, S. Portland, Me.
May Harmon, S. Portland, Me.
L. O. Griffith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Howard G. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Howard G. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Stanley Wood, Freeport, Me.
Carolyn Stanwood, W. Newton, Mass.
Theodora Wood, Freeport, Me.
Morton S. Wood, Freeport, Me.

Stabilizing Board Bill Has Hearing

The bill for establishing an industrial stabilizing commission in Massachusetts was heard yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

The proposed commission would be appointed by the Governor serving without pay and would be granted $100,000 for the first year, and $35,000 for the second, to secure expert service for the stabilization of industry and the prevention of depressions. At the end of two years the commission would report its recommendations.

A. Lincoln Filene told the committee that Massachusetts industries are in the throes of the present industrial crisis because they had lacked foresight to cope with the depression for the reason there was no one to point out the pitfalls ahead.

Roy Cushman, president of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, pointed out that Boston, with a population of approximately 800,000 persons, normally employed in gainful occupations 336,000 workers. He said that at the present time, according to the latest figures, there are 40,000 in need of occupation. He estimated the loss in wages per month at $4,000,000 and stated that relief organizations were paying $525,000.

The Unemployment Council of Boston, according to John La Blanc, was "absolutely opposed" to such a commission. He favored insurance for the unemployed to the amount of $15 a week for a person out of work and $2 for each dependent.

Grace E. Cook, representing employment agency interests, said private agencies would suffer by allowing the commission to "inquire into methods of improving the operation and, if necessary, extending the scope of public or other employment agencies in Massachusetts."

CONNECTICUT LOSES WARE RIVER DECISION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Connecticut failed in its fight in the Supreme Court yesterday to prevent Massachusetts from taking water from the Ware and Swift Rivers for use in the Boston metropolitan district.

Justice Butler, in announcing the decision, said Connecticut would be permitted, whenever it appeared that the diversion was inflicting any injury on her or her people, to bring suit in the Supreme Court. It was clear, the Justice stated, that no such injury would follow the present proposed diversion under regulation by the Secretary of War.

Three R's of Red Schoolhouse Days Rushed Into Mass Production Mill

Rally of 39 Groups of Educators at Detroit to Run Gamut of Work and Play—Program Includes 300 Addresses, Musical Programs and Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—The three R's have gone in for mass production. Back in the '70s, in the days of pinafore, pigtail and slate pencil, the little red schoolhouse was big enough for all the activities of this rollicking, rolling trio.

But ma'ams and masters find things quite different now when they must get together for their annual exchange of educational ideas. Instead of the triple-jointed letter of "larnin'" of yesteryear, they have a whole alphabet of rudiments to consider.

Note the coming to Detroit, during the 10 days ending with Feb. 28, of an army of savants, educational research experts and administration officials, running the entire gamut from work, study and play to vocational placement, all centering around the annual meeting of the National Education Association, Department of Superintendence.

During this time the schedule calls for conventions of 39 organizations, running concurrently, simultaneously, or edgewise, whichever way is most convenient to accommodate representatives of a more than 500,000 membership in many organizations. Fourteen of these conventions are officially recognized as a part of the main convention of the N. E. A., which has a total membership of more than 216,000.

If "readin', ritin' and rithmetic" were to venture out of the hazy past for a peek in, they'd rub their eyes in bewilderment. Everything and everybody would be strange to them. Professors from far-off lands, speakers from everywhere, ma'ams they hardly recognized, would be seen moving before them in strange surroundings.

Three hundred addresses are scheduled, and by the first of the week will be piling up so rapidly that as high as 50 of them will be going on at the same time in as many departments: rural education, elementary school principals, vocational education, society of college teachers, deans of women, high school inspectors, and more than a score of others.

Many distinguished visitors are down on the programs: Emmeline S. Whitcomb, senior specialist in home economics, United States office of education; Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Richmond P. Hobson, Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of education, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. L. R. Alderman, Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Boyd, Glasgow, Scot.; Dr. Harold Rugg, Teachers' College, New York, who will appear on the program of the Progressive Education Association, which was originally headed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard; Gilbert Grosvenor, National Geographic Society. The list is almost endless.

The program of entertainment includes a ball at the Graystone Tuesday evening at which Henry Ford's old-time orchestra will play; a spectacle, "Here and Now in Education," in which 500 of Detroit's school children will participate; numerous musical presentations, and dinners, luncheons and trips to industrial plants and expositions.

Planes to New York Go Every Two Hours

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Passenger airplanes will fly between New York, Hartford and Boston every two hours beginning March 2.

Announcing the new schedules yesterday, Frederick G. Coburn, president of American Airways, Colonial Division, said they were adopted after careful analysis of operation during the last two years, when 16,249 passengers and 231,558 pounds of mail were flown more than a million miles between the three cities.

The new schedules provide for six daily trips each way except Sunday. Two trips will be made each way on Sundays.

"We hope to offer even more frequent service between New York, Hartford and Boston over our colonial division as public convenience justifies," Mr. Coburn said.

Many new connections with other air lines will be made as a result of the revised schedules, permitting passengers to proceed without delay to Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Ind.; Columbus, O.; Cleveland, Ohio.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Business Advised to Use More 'Gas'

Picturing advertising as a mythical automobile rolling along the highways of business and receiving acceleration in proportion to the amount of money appropriated for that purpose, George W. Hopkins, advertising expert from New York, addressed members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon held in the Hotel Statler yesterday.

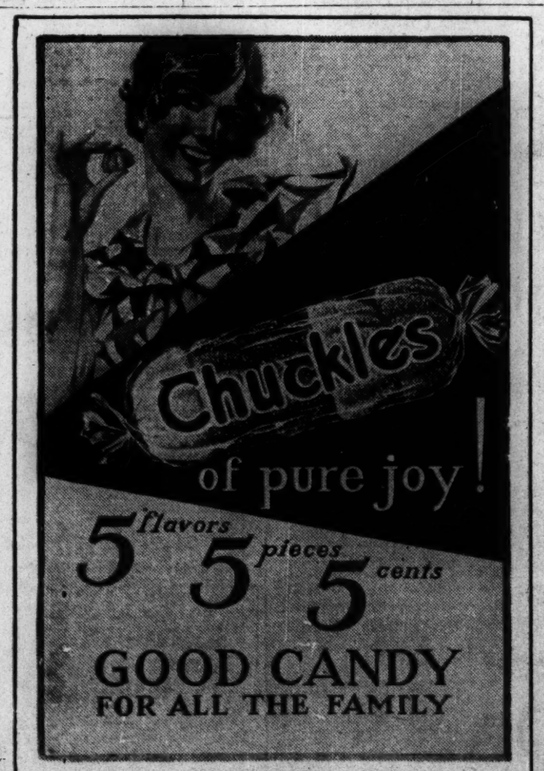
Mr. Hopkins described periods of depressions as "hills" in the business highway. "To drive a car over a hill," he said, "one usually gives the car more 'gas'. To drive over these depression hills the 'gas,' needed is increased advertising."

Tracing business conditions down through the years, Mr. Hopkins said that from the period between 1910-1930, 159 of the 240 months were above normal. Advertising during these months, he said, was 4 per cent above normal. Only 81 of these months, Mr. Hopkins pointed out, were below average, with advertising down 9 per cent. In every case when an upturn in business began to take hold, the increase in volume sales was first noticed in establishments where advertising appropriations had been increased.

YALE SIGMA XI ELECTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Memberships in the Honorary Society of Sigma XI were given by Yale chapter yesterday to 111, of whom 17 were from the faculty and research fellows, 49 from the graduate school and 14 from Yale College. The chapter is in Sheffield Scientific School and has its equivalent in Phi Beta Kappa in the college.

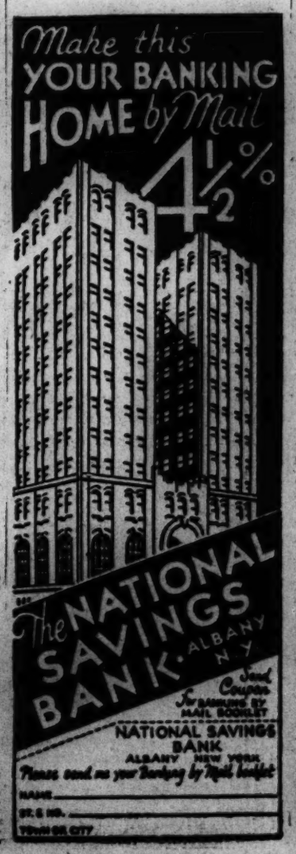
COMPLETE ADVERTISING SERVICE
Newspaper, Magazine, Trade Paper, Outdoor, Radio, Direct Mail . . . .
JOHNSON, READ & CO.
General Advertising Agency
222 West Adams St., Chicago



If you cannot find Chuckles, write
Fred W. Amend Co., Danville, Ill.

The PERSONAL TOUCH to your tour of . . . EUROPE
SEE your local travel agent or drop a note to Dean and Dawson, Ltd., and have them arrange your next trip to Europe. Your tour will be "personally planned" by specialists who have lived in Europe who know their Europe from every angle
Independent Tours—Private Motor Tours
19 Branches in Europe serving discriminating travellers since 1871
DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.
612 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

See our other advertisement in this issue.
ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE, Sizes 1 to 12
Beautiful Hosiery $1.25
Rubber Footwear in Extreme Sizes.
EXCLUSIVELY ENNA JETTICK



Doesn't your OFFICE need a NEW RUG?

get it now at about ½ usual cost

A SHABBY rug in office or waiting room suggests a down-at-heel business. It is poor economy to get along with worn-out furnishings especially when you can replace them at the low prices prevailing in our Clearance. But "do it now" because the sale has only a few days to run.

—any of these are good office rugs and note the prices

PLAIN AND FIGURED WILTONS

Stock No.	Size		Originally	Now
32732	9x12	Plain green seamless	$102.00	$78.50
32405	9x12	Plain taupe seamless	102.00	78.50
32857	9x12	Plain raisin seamless	100.50	77.50
21733	9x12	Plain green seamless	102.00	69.50
31845	9x12	Plain taupe seamless	82.50	64.50
32569	9x11	Plain taupe seamless	100.75	74.50
40000	9x12	Plain blue, seamed	98.50	49.50
26741	9x15	Plain green	124.50	95.00
22155	9x12	Plain blue seamless	102.00	67.50
29565	9x10.6	Plain rust seamless	88.50	69.50
33965	9x8.10	Plain blue seamed	91.50	59.50
33972	6.9x9.10	Jaspe taupe seamed	59.50	39.50
33969	6.9x10.0	Plain blue seamed	71.50	39.50
33967	6.9x6.1	Brocade green seamed	48.50	29.50
22388	7.6x9	Plain gray seamless	44.50	29.50
21388	7.6x9	Plain mulberry seamless	44.50	29.50
33970	6.9x6.2	Jaspe taupe seamed	37.25	24.50
33968	6x4.6	Frieze rust seamed	40.00	25.00
14752	8x5	Fine Chenille, plain gold brown	63.25	27.50
23840	4.6x8	Plain red seamless	42.50	16.50

HEAVY INLAID LINOLEUMS
A large and varied display of colors, designs and qualities. All perfect, including linoleums that formerly sold for $1.95-2.35-2.50-3.00 sq. yd. These have been grouped together for one price of $1.35 sq. yd.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.
Open Wednesday until 9 P. M.
81 Arlington St., Boston
Distributed Payments

FRANCE PLANS TO CO-ORDINATE COLONIAL RULE

Parliament Hears Measure Proposing Colonial Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Increased interest in French territories overseas has resulted in the launching of two projects which may have an important effect on colonial administration.

The first proposal is a bill presented to Parliament which provides for the formation of a National Colonial Council whose functions would be to coördinate the activity of all departments of the Government in dealing with French territories and populations outside Europe. The second takes the form of a definite plan to encourage coöperation between the French and Dutch Governments in perfecting important details of colonial administration and in presenting a united front toward the menace of Communism in the Far East.

The proposed National Colonial Council is being advocated by Comte Edouard de Warren, deputy from the Department of Meurthe et Moselle. About 170 deputies have already signified their approval of the project. The Council would have a membership of about 50 and would include the deputies who represent French territories overseas in the national Parliament, representatives of the departments of the Government chiefly concerned with colonial affairs, French experts on colonial questions, and delegates from the financial or advisory councils of the principal colonial governments. Both Frenchmen and colonials would, of course, participate in these deliberations.

Advocates of the measure maintain that there is a real need for some coördinating agency between the various governmental departments which are brought into contact with the colonies. French territories overseas are administered under so many different arrangements that common action in the interests of all is sometimes rendered difficult. For example, Tunis and Morocco are protectorates, while Algeria is more closely linked with the national government in Paris, and such territories as the Cameroons and Togoland are held as mandates under the League of Nations.

The need for coöperation between different departments is apparent when some question such as the best means of considering the interests of Muhammadans throughout the Empire arises. There are several million Moslems under French control, but their supervision falls under different departments. The Moslems of Algeria are subject to the Ministry of the Interior. Those of Syria, Morocco and Tunis come under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their co-religionists in Senegal, Nigeria, Central Africa, India and Madagascar come under the administration of the Ministry of Colonies.

The proposed council it is said would go far toward making it possible to insure a consideration of their interests as a whole, which at present is almost impossible. The furtherance of a great colonial enterprise, such as the Trans-Saharan Railway, would be greatly facilitated if the project could be viewed by some comprehensive and authoritative body, instead of only by local authorities with particular interests at stake.

In addition to this scheme for the consolidation of France's colonial interests, efforts are also being made to coöperate with other colonizing countries, especially Great Britain and Holland. All three countries have important interests in common in the Far East, where Indo-China stands in close proximity to British territories in the Straights Settlements and Burma and to the Dutch East Indies.

Ford to Assemble Motor Parts in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—The Ford company will shortly have four assembly plants in India, a representative of the company states. They will be situated at Mooltan in the north, Bombay in the west, Calcutta in the east, and Madras in the south.

Four plants at logical distribution points assure adequate stocks at all times, establish easy access to all points in India, eliminate long railway hauls, accelerate deliveries and minimize chances of damage to stocks in transit.

Chassis will be received from the factory at the four points in what is known as a "knocked down" condition. It is an established fact that chassis can be efficiently assembled in India by Indian labor properly supervised. The time is not considered arrived for the assembling and painting of bodies in this country, so for the present all bodies for passenger vehicles will be completely assembled and painted at the factory and received in India ready for immediate mounting on chassis assembled here.

Until conditions are more stabilized the company has decided not to build its own plants. Its policy is, however, to Indianize its entire establishment as soon as possible. This means not only the employing of an Indian staff, but in addition the education of a large number of young Indians in the assembling and servicing of motor vehicles not only in the central plants, but in the establishments of 250 dealers throughout the peninsula.

FILM PARTY REACHES BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 25 (By U. P.)—The Wanderwell Expedition arrived yesterday from the United States to make educational and historical films in interior Brazil. The expedition includes Capt. Walter Wanderwell, Olga van Dreisch, the Canadian aviatrix, and Aloha Wanderwell, American woman flier.

FIJI ISLANDS TOURIST TRADE IS INCREASING

Dairying and Canning Are Other Industries That Indicate Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUVA, Fiji—That South Seas Elysium, the Fiji Islands, has developed three new sources of revenue to supplement its former copra production. These are dairying, fruit canning and a rapidly growing tourist traffic.

At present Australia and New Zealand supply most of the tourists, to the number of nearly 5000 visitors last year, but it is hoped that Americans soon will discover the charms of these beautiful islands which are now organizing overseas propaganda on the subject.

Fiji, once famous as the home of cannibals, is today a prosperous and peaceful archipelago of some 250 islands under the British flag in the South Pacific, the largest island, Vitilevu, having an area of 2160 square miles and containing the capital, Suva. Of the colony's population of 180,000, less than 5000 are Europeans.

The overseas trade for the last financial year quoted (1929) was £3,100,000 of which some £826,000 was with Great Britain. But from the British Empire as a whole 80 per cent of the imports were derived. Copra, sugar and bananas have hitherto been the main exports but the success of the dairying industry, started in 1921, has now become an important new factor and not only supplies all local requirements but has enabled an export trade to be started.

Another new industry just being established is that of ghee (clarified butter fat) for the vast Eastern markets. Fruit canning is at present mainly confined to pineapples.

For those visiting the islands as tourists the Fiji Publicity Board (which works in collaboration with the Government) recommends May to September. Inclusive hotel charges, it states, are in Suva and other towns 15s to 25s a day while boarding houses are 25 per cent lower. There are no regular direct communications with the United States at present but there is a monthly Canadian service via Vancouver and Honolulu.

Canine Aristocrats Contest for Honors in Annual Show at Boston Garden

An extremely cosmopolitan group of high class canines—dogs of almost every breed, shape and size—are having the one chance they have each year to really "show themselves off" to the general public—at the Eastern Dog Club's annual show in the Boston Garden.

In the main auditorium of the Garden, vicious-looking but actually quite mildly sedate bulldogs were being judged today alongside dainty bundles of Pomeranians, their soft, silky fur and small, graceful features contrasting interestingly with those of their bow-legged, awkward brothers in the next ring.

Across the arena from the bulldogs, stately German shepherd dogs were being judged this morning. Competition was keen in this class, with some of the best breeds of German shepherd dogs in New England competing. Kerry blue terriers, in crinkly brown-black fur, contrasted with the snow-white Samoyedes, which were certainly among the prettiest dogs in the show.

In the Scotch collie breed, "Spot," owned by Sam Stoddard of Bradford, N. H., attracted considerable attention with a representative array of blue ribbons and medals around his cage.

"Spot" carries the distinction of being international champion of sheep dog trials in 1923. Since then he has appeared at many agricultural fairs and exhibitions through the United States. Mr. Stoddard explained that his purpose in exhibiting "Spot" is to show the great service a collie can be in herding sheep.

Another feature of the show was the presence of one of Admiral Byrd's sled dog teams of seven dogs that made the trip to Little America. Such novelties as whippet racing, sheep-herding contests and the selection of "best dog in the show" are on the program.

The Boston Garden makes an ideal place for the staging of the show, and the lay-out of the exhibition is unusually attractive. Facilities for housing the dogs are excellent, each having separate quarters with water and ample food.

The "washing and cleaning" department, where the dogs are cleaned and groomed daily, brings a smile to the face of many onlookers, as enthusiastic owners work diligently with a scrubbing brush, soap and water.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham (First Church): Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, N., 8 p. m., March 6.

Dothan: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Montgomery: Whitley Hotel Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

FLORIDA

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 5.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge (Organization at Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Naval Architecture Building, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., March 5.

NEW JERSEY

North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Palace Theater, Broad and Seconey Avenue, 8 p. m., March 1.

NEW YORK

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8:30 p. m., March 2. Radiocast WMCA, 526 meters.

NORTH CAROLINA

Goldsboro: Ballroom, Hotel Goldsboro, 8 p. m., March 3.

Wilmington: Cape Fear Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 3.

PENNSYLVANA

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Roosevelt Theater, 4739 Frankford Avenue, Frankford, 3:30 p. m., March 1.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, 12:15 p. m., and Church Edifice, Clyde Street, near Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

The Dial er's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 26

Soloist and Orchestra

Frances Hall and Rudolph Gruen, pianists; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR). Features, Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," orchestra; Mozart's "Concerto for Two Pianos," with soloists. 8.

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Encore pieces and several compositions of his own, by Mr. Zimbalist; Herbert and Mascagni by orchestra. 9:30.

Tascha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular ballads. 9.

James Melton, tenor; salon orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WJZ Chain). Ballads and popular classics. Solos on the flute and cello. 8:30.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Clyde Doerr, saxophonist; concert orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor (WEAF Chain). Mr. Doerr plays his "Valse Chromatic"; "Rose in the Bud" for string orchestra; "Invitation to the Dance," orchestra. 9:30.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Nicholas Vasilieff, tenor; concert orchestra, Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain). Italians Mascagni, Leoncavallo and Verdi; Frenchmen Massenet and Gounod; and Tchaikovsky, in "Echoes of the Opera" period. 10.

Vocal

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Hymns of John Bacchus Dykes, by mixed quartet. 7.

Walther League Choir (CBS—T). Lutheran program. 10.

Kremlin Art Quintet (WOR). Russian folk melodies, sacred songs and opera arias by Russian male voices. 10:15.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Dance of the Hours," Schubert's "Serenade," "In a Monastery Garden" and "Narcissus" best known in list of classics in this period. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Marimba Orchestra; Abigail Parcels, soprano (WJZ Chain). Popular review and typical Brazilian selections. 5.

Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor, (WJZ—T). Fifteen minute "Footnotes" period. 7:45.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF—T). Second week from Chicago. 8.

Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra (CBS). Pleasantly sentimental "Wabash Moon" introduces this period. 7.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

"Radio Roundup" (CBS—T). Columbia's vaudeville program. 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"The First Nighter" (WJZ Chain). Chicago period. 8.

"Jungle Time" (CBS). On the mighty unknown Orinoco. 8:45.

"George Frederic Handel" (WEAF—T). Noted German composer will speak through the measures of his noted oratorio music. 9.

Detective story (CBS). 9:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Miss Lee Morse, popular songs (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 9.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Daytime Programs

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain). 9:02 a. m.

"Three Little Maids" (WJZ Chain). String trio. 9:30 a. m.

"O Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Monthly review of the lamb, poultry and egg markets. 12:30.

Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo Bailey, soprano (WJZ Chain). "Piano Moods." Chicago period. 1:45.

Julia Mahoney, soprano; Charles Carlisle, tenor (CBS). Columbia Artists Recital. 3.

"Peer Gynt" (CBS—T). Story and music of Grieg, in American School of the Air period. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). 3:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 3:45.

"Island of Welcomes" (WJZ Chain). Talk by Atherton Dixon, who has sailed in tropical latitudes.

La Forge-Berumen Musicale (WEAF Chain). Artist student recitals. 3:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch, conductor. 3:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.

"The Magic of Speech" (WEAF Chain). Diction education by Vida R. Sutton, instructor to NBC's announcerial staff. 4.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 4:30.

"Melody Magic" (CBS—T). Trio of women's voices and Emery Deutsch's concert orchestra. 5.

7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo" sketch.
8:00 Audrey March, soprano; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Raymond Paige's Orchestra; Hallelujah Quartet; vocal chorus.
9:00 CBS, Male quartet; organ.
9:30 "Resolved, That the State Should Enact Legislation Providing for Compulsory Unemployment Insurance," University of Maine-N. H. debate.
10:30 CBS, Andres Segovia, guitarist; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
11:30 CBS, Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
12:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Financial talk.
6:10 Organ recital; temperature.
6:20 Organ recital; weather; time.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Dupee, French diction.
5:30 NBC, "Mystery Girl."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; thermometer; barometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 Oscar Elgar's Orchestra; quartet; sketch.
8:00 NBC, "Bobby" Jones.
8:15 NBC, "Varieties"; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Walter Woolf, baritone; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counseller"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; dog sled race winner.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Humorous program; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:35 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Recorded popular program.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Piano duo and soloist.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Popular program.
8:00 NBC, Harry Buddinger, xylophonist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
8:30 Polly Willis, soprano; Rocco Pandiscio, baritone.
9:00 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Grace Hayes, guest soloist; Mary McCoy and Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Moonlight Hawaiians.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 Irving Guyer's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Music Box"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Musketeers"; orchestra.
6:00 Popular program.
6:15 "Songs of Yesterday."
6:30 Smiling Jim's Joy Makers.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 "Your Income Tax," Thomas W. White.
7:15 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Reading circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Music

Tuesday Symphony Concert

The fourth concert in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Tuesday series was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The program was made up of the "Finlandia" and the Seventh Symphony of Sibelius, and the Fourth Symphony, in F minor, of Tchaikovsky.

The more one hears this Seventh Symphony of Sibelius, the more one is convinced that it is great music. Not of course music to make, like "Findandia," an immediate appeal, as was evidenced yesterday; for the audience received with polite coolness this austere score. This is not surprising, for the music is not easy to grasp on a first hearing. But we have no doubt that in a few years it will be received joyfully by the audiences of all the Boston Orchestra's concerts. For it is the well-knit and eloquent expression of a musician of genius. The performance yesterday was superb. Restraint, order, balance, lucidity, glorious tone and structural magnificence marked it. All honor to Dr. Koussevitzky for the devotion to pure musical values which is manifested in his campaign for such scores as this.

It seemed a pity that the conductor had not presented his program in reverse order. For after the Sibelius symphony the Tchaikovsky Fourth, in spite of a splendid utterance, sounded particularly tawdry.

L. A. S.

New York Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—People of all sorts of national origins must have heard Miss Anna Case, the soprano, on the Atwater Kent radio hour of Feb. 22. How many were there who recognized her as standing for the artistic habits at once of cold and of warm countries; as representing ideas of tone that go with the upper latitudes of Europe, and ideas of style that belong to the lower? Upon the conclusion of the hour at the National Broadcasting Company's studios, Miss Case replied to a query on the subject of her training. She explained that she was taught wholly by a professor who had both the Scandinavian and Italian vocal traditions. She well realised, then, what she was undertaking in offering her audience a song of the north in a language of the north. She knew she would have listeners who could judge her shrewdly, and she was sure of their crediting her at least with having made serious preparation.

Persons of French background must have heard the program in numbers. Did any of them find that Miss Case's associate performer, Raoul Nadeau, the baritone, discloses, when singing the "Vision fugitive" aria of Massenet, an accent that partakes ever so slightly of Canadian?

Quinto Maganini, conductor of the New York Sinfonietta, has been entertaining the notion that a composer deserving to be brought to modern notice is Telemann, contemporary of Bach. In support of his view, he presented at his third concert at the Roerich Museum Telemann's set of pieces entitled, "Dinner Music"; and he found himself justified by the way the house received them. These little-regarded tone-pictures, Mr. Maganini proved, are quite as potent, in their way, to lead us back to the eighteenth century and its thinkings and doings as are well-known ones in theirs. That being so, why not count Telemann among the masters? Well, a composer to hold classic rank must have a society instituted about his name and must have his scores published complete. Which can hardly happen to Telemann for a long time yet. Meanwhile, let him remain at minor rating, a musician who observed a few matters which Bach overlooked, and who helps us, by so much, to recall the manners of his period.

The "Schelomo," Hebrew Rhapsody for violoncello and orchestra by Ernest Bloch, presented at the three closing concerts of Bernardino Molinari's term in the Philharmonic-Symphony conductorship, with Alfred Wallenstein taking the solo part, is a biography of King Solomon by implication of the title, though it might be any one of a number of other things. Written while Bloch was at Geneva, just before coming to reside in the United States, it might be a record of outward observation as well as of inner contemplation. The composer might have been influenced more than he was aware by his Alpine environment. Some of the strange effects of form and color in the work could have a scenic explanation. How, at Geneva, perspective, but let fancy have a chance, may become reversed! As though the swans of Lake Leman were to take wing, and instead of growing smaller in retreat, were to become larger, ending away in the distance as snow-covered mountains. At any rate, the big and the little are constantly exchanging places in the sonorities of "Schelomo." Sometimes the solo instrument seems more powerful than the orchestra, even when everything by the energy of a Molinari is impelled to full voice, and again, the orchestra with its least sound seems to overpower the cello, let all the strength of a hand like Wallenstein's be brought to bear upon the bow.

W. P. T.

MUSIC COMPETITION PLANNED IN CHILE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—A competition in Chilean music is being organized by an American talking machine company for the benefit of national composers. The company explains that its object is to stimulate musical composition, search for new talent, and help musicians who have been adversely affected by the "talkie" boom.

Winning compositions, in addition to obtaining cash prizes, will be recorded on Chilean-made records with the view of diffusing an appreciation of national music. A new cueca, the popular Chilean dance tune, is sought

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE question of the financial position of Grand Lodge continues to be debated warmly in Masonic circles. Ever since the formation of Grand Lodge in 1717 the cost of the upkeep of the institution has been met solely from a modicum of the fees paid by candidates on initiation or on joining a lodge. This has, until recent years, been sufficient, but the erection of the Masonic Peace Memorial will entail a much larger cost, one which it is estimated will reach annually nearly £68,000.

There will, of course, be a certain, or uncertain, income from the letting of lodge rooms in the new building, but, even taking into account the income from all sources, there will be a deficit and to meet this, Grand Lodge proposes to make a per capita charge on members of London lodges of 3s. per annum and of 2s. on members of all other lodges. Most of the provinces and, practically, all London Masons have agreed to this but there is opposition to the scheme from Northumberland and Durham. In order that the question may be discussed thoroughly the Royal Albert Hall, which has a seating capacity of 9000 has been engaged.

* * *

The Masonic Nursing Home is proving daily to be one of the most successful of the Masonic Institutions. For its enlargement some time since an appeal was issued for £250,000 of which £218,000 has actually been received in cash but, in consequence of an enlargement of the scheme, it is now estimated that £350,000 will be required and the Duke of Connaught has, in view of this fact, granted an extension of the period for raising the money until 1935, instead of 1932, as originally stipulated. The new site will occupy five and a half acres instead of three and a half as originally intended.

* * *

One night in each year is set aside by the Scots Lodge in commemoration of the poet Robert Burns. There is a Robert Burns Lodge in London, but, strange to say, it has no Scottish members. Burns Nicht at the Scots Lodge this year was one of the best that has yet been held, thanks to the efforts of the secretary, J. Wylie Patterson, who received recently the signal honor of the collar of Senior Grand Deacon from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, a distinction borne by no other Mason under the English Constitution, unless, of course, he happens to be a Scottish Mason also and belongs to both jurisdictions. Even then the number holding office in both Grand Lodges is exceedingly small.

* * *

The oration this year was delivered by Sir William Crawford, who opened with a general reference to economic and social conditions at the end of 1930, an age of mechanical thought. He was of opinion that, in this age of hurry and bustle "we should spend more time in the cultivation of the oases of poetry, philosophy, history, religion and beauty." The invitation to talk of Burns was an invitation to one of those oases, for it was as a poet that one found the value of Burns. It was from his thoughts, as expressed in his writings, that men sought the inspiration needed so badly today. Brotherhood, as preached by Robert Burns, did not mean a leveling down, but a frank recognition of quality, honesty, work, independence, sense.

Sir Basil Clarke, the master of the Authors' Lodge, is going to establish a record by the initiation of his third son during his year of mastership. He is the master during the coming-of-age year of the lodge and had the honor of being installed by the Pro Grand Master, Lord Ampthill, another record. No master of the lodge has yet initiated his son in that lodge. He would have initiated his two elder sons also but they are not qualified to become members of that particular lodge, which is limited strictly to members of the Authors' Club, for which authorship is a sine qua non.

* * *

Active preparations are being made for the festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at Olympia to be held under the presidency of the Duke of York. The Duke of Connaught has been pleased to grant the permission that the commemorative "jewel" shall be worn permanently by all who secure it by serving a stewardship. The number of diners is to be limited to 3300. The institution has now more than 1900 annuitants on its books and its annual expenditure exceeds £107,000, but this sum is continually on the ascending scale.

* * *

An organ is to be erected in the Grand Hall of the Masonic Peace Memorial Building. Owing to the construction of the building and the limitation of the space, the chambers for the organ, which will be divided, are in an elevated position in each side of the semi-apse, the detached console being placed at the back of the apse, in a position where the player will face down the building. The organ is being built under the direction of Henry Willis, who was responsible for the reconstruction of St. Paul's Cathedral organ and for the building of the largest organ in the United Kingdom, that at Liverpool Cathedral.

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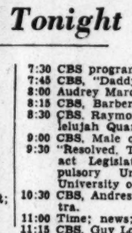

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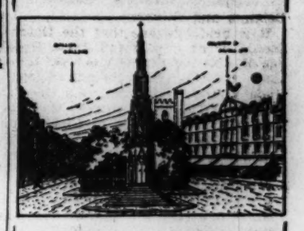

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ALL ROTARIANS OBSERVE 26TH ANNIVERSARY

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—More than 3000 Rotary Clubs throughout the world, embracing a membership of 155,000, are this week celebrating the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Rotary movement in Chicago on Feb. 23, 1905, according to an announcement from the headquarters of International here.

Paul P. Harris, the Chicago attorney through whose leadership the first Rotary Club was organized, has seen the spread of the Rotary idea to over 60 countries or geographical sections, according to the latest membership report, which shows new clubs formed during the past year in Algeria, Morocco, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya Colony in Africa, Estonia, Sumatra, the Straits Settlements and Siam.

"Rotary is conducting a great experiment in operating an international organization which includes more countries than there are in the League of Nations," Almon E. Roth of Stanford University, California, president of Rotary International, said in an anniversary. "If we do nothing else we have given to the world this lesson in international coöperation. We have shown that it is possible for the nations of the world to get together for a friendly settlement of their differences of viewpoint and customs.

"We do not pretend that we are going to put an end to war just because we encourage and foster the development of international understanding and good will but we do feel that this comparatively small group of 155,000 Rotarians is making a valuable contribution to the harmony of the world, through the thousands of friendly contacts established between the citizens of more than 60 nations in just such gatherings as the Vienna convention next June. We are trying to set the world an example of cooperation and fellowship."

WALL STREET RISE REACTS ON HOLLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

land with regard to tariffs, for while the Dutch are free traders, Germany upholds protective tariffs. In Holland there are two opposing views on the matter. For centuries past free trade has been the stimulus for the Netherlands' expansion. Dutch industry has rapidly developed during the last 30 years, and has proved to possess the necessary competitive force, although the cost of living in Holland is high as compared with its chief rivals, Belgium and Germany.

It is held by some that the Dutch should be able to protect themselves against those countries which prohibit their exports, since Holland allows them free market for their goods. However, the Dutch exports in 1930 were only 2 per cent lower than they were the year before, both in weight and value, so that the fall of prices has not greatly affected trade.

Moreover, Dutch export trade, particularly in manufactured articles, has been steadily rising during the last 10 years. It is true that protectionists have a valuable argument in the increasing unemployment, and though the Netherlands have come out of the crisis fairly well up till the end of 1930, it cannot be denied that its effects are now exerting themselves. At present the Government is forced to find means of helping hundreds of unemployed.

Low Prices Hit Farmers

The agricultural population is also suffering keenly from the fall in prices of produce, such as beet sugar, grain and potatoes. Potatoes are cultivated not only for consumption, but also for industrial purposes. The grain market is also demoralized on account of the state of the international market. A Government bill proposes that a certain quantity of home-grown wheat be used, in order to support the home market. But it is meeting with much opposition and has not yet passed the First Chamber of Deputies.

The Dutch Government has a difficult task for many complaints are expressed and there appears to be little hope of giving satisfaction. The trade unions have taken action to compel the Government to do more for the unemployed. They are urging legal steps to curtail the weekly hours of labor to 44. They are also urging the Government to take measures for the cultural protection of the unemployed. They are calling upon the Government to formulate a national scheme for utilizing the labor of the unemployed.

The Government must face the situation, although revenues are inadequate. For this reason the Government proposed a bill to revive the emergency budget of the World War period. This budget was abolished in 1926. In this way the ordinary budget will be relieved from the extra expenditure which arises from the slump. The emergency budget has its own means of covering the amortization of the war loans, but there is a surplus which can be employed toward relieving the unemployed. At the same time, the Government proposes a supertax on cigarettes and tobacco, yielding 5,000,000 florins ($2,000,000) a year.

The money market is easy, the bank rate was lowered by the Netherlands Bank on Jan. 24 to 2½ per cent, the lowest rate since the war, being the sixth change since the outbreak of the crisis in October, 1929. Its open market rate is still lower, which is partly due to the insignificant requirements of trade and partly to the constant flow of foreign capital seeking employment. The rates of interest in Germany for instance are higher, but there seems to be very little inclination to meet the requirements of German trade. The quotations in the open market in January were lower generally than in December, discount rates at 1 to 1½ per cent, call money one-half per cent and money at one month's maturity 1 per cent. Another factor which renders the money market so easy is the lack of demand for long-term investment in industrial bonds and shares. Only the provinces and municipalities are in the market for long-term credit, in many cases only for conversion. The capital issues of January only amount to about $3,000,000. The lowest rate of interest may be a significant factor in the revival of trade and industry.

Central Bank Strong

The position of the central bank is very strong; the gold stock enables the bank to meet every requirement and the large holding of foreign bills of exchange is a guarantee for the stability of the foreign exchange rates. The policy of the central bank is chiefly determined by international events, for Holland depends largely upon international trade. The low prices prevailing in every branch are hampering the revival for the present. The retail prices have changed very little, but the influence of lowering the cost of living is undeniably felt. The index number of the budget for the cost of living at Amsterdam tends to decrease, but generally speaking, there are no signs of wages being cut in proportion to this diminishing cost, and the employers, in the present circumstances, are not inclined to fight the trade unions.

Although during the past year there were very disappointing factors prevailing on the stock market at Amsterdam, the new year has made an encouraging start, which is chiefly due to the improvement of the New York Stock Exchange. A fairly sharp recovery set in and prevented further liquidation on the part of the public, while, on the other hand, there was a tendency to buy at the prevailing low levels. The stock market had a firmer tone and bank shares especially showed a better tendency.

Leading industrials such as Philips Filament Lamps and Margarines Unions gained a temporarily higher level, but shortly afterward weakened and there is no stable condition as yet. Sugar shares which play a significant rôle on the Dutch Stock Exchange improved on the whole, this in connection with the Chadbourne scheme which has been adopted by almost all the sugar planters except the Nederlandsche Indische Landbouwbank (Dutch East Indian Agricultural Bank), one of the largest producers remaining outside. An association of the Java sugar producers has been constituted which is prepared to accept the export quotations of the Chadbourne scheme. Royal Dutch showed a weakening tendency. Shipping shares are neglected by the public, owing to the disappointing freight market, though the Indian lines show a firm undertone. These companies are better situated, owing to their passenger traffic and their contracts with the Government.

It would seem that the stock exchange is steadily reviving. Should this be a sign of improvement, then perhaps the coming spring may present a better aspect.

Lang Reiterates Repudiation Plea

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 24 (AP)—"Overseas interests" are blamed by J. T. Lang, extremist Labor Premier of New South Wales, for "attempting to take the bread from the mouths of our sons and daughters to satisfy their insatiable greed."

Mr. Lang, speaking in the East Sydney federal by-election, reiterated his demand for repudiation of interest payments on Australia's external debt. He reproached international interests for buying Russian wheat and leaving Australian wheat to rot and Australia "to stew in her own juice."

The Lang policy of repudiation and inflation of currency has been repudiated by the Australian Federal Government and by every other state premier.

Ancient Shrines Are Investigated by Mexican Archæological Experts

FIGURE FROM MOUNT ALBAN RUINS

Rich Reward Promised to Those Who Are Seeking to Solve the Mysteries of the Past in the Neighborhood of Mount Alban

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Another of the many of Mexico's unexplored archæological fields is causing interest in natural scientific and research circles. This is Mount Alban (Monte Alban) in the State of Oaxaca.

Mount Alban and its surroundings is a field particularly fit for the earnest investigator. Nothing, so far, has been determined in connection with the orogin of the ruins that give archæological importance to that region.

There are those who see in these ruins the remains of a great fortress; others believe that they were part of a shrine that was famous before Cortez conquered Mexico. However, a careful observation of Mount Alban and its surrounding hills leads to the conclusion that the ruins were part of a great religious city, such as Teotihuacan and Chichen-Itza.

The importance of this city, located at the top of a mount, and surrounded by shrines and fortifications erected in the neighboring hills, must have been great. Long stairways, measuring hundreds of yards, lead to the upper shrines, being part of a whole which is truly imposing in its arrangement.

The figures so far brought to light, representing priests and dancers, are quite different from carvings found in the Maya, Zapotec and Toltec cities. The figure shown in the photograph is a piece of pottery found in the vicinity of the shrines.

Owing to the fact that Mount Alban was invaded, in the past, by archæological vandals, the Governor of the State, Francisco Lopez Cortez, has started scientific explorations there, with able men directing the work. A road has been opened which leads from the city of Oaxaca, capital of the State, to the very center of the shrines.

Archæologically, Mexico is still a virgin country. Much of what was left by the races that in other ages built pyramids, cities and temples in various parts of the country has been uncovered but there is much yet to be brought to light and the field of investigation promises a rich reward to those who delve into the mysteries of the past.

In the State of Mexico, the ruins of Calixtlahuaca, but recently dug out from the debris that had covered them in the course of many centuries, challenge in greatness the archæological treasures of Teotihuacan. And in the State of Oaxaca, now, the ruins of Mount Alban present a problem which, if solved, may open the pages of a book that has been closed for countless generations.

Einstein Commends Gifts by Americans

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, famed German physicist, guest at a civic reception at the City Hall here yesterday, paid high tribute to American foundations at whose hands the entire world of natural science enjoys "generous benefactions."

"This gala reception that you have arranged for me gives me a feeling of sheer unworthiness in so far as it is tendered to me personally, but it greatly rejoices me in that it is tendered to a representative of the field of pure science," Dr. Einstein said.

"For this reception is an outward symbol of the inclination of mankind no longer to look upon material wealth and power as the highest good.

"I cannot forbear at this opportunity to emphasize to you with grateful appreciation the fact that the fostering of science by the American people does not stop at national boundaries. Throughout the entire civilized world scientific enterprises are enjoying generous benefactions from American foundations and individuals. All this you certainly must realize with proud satisfaction.

"May I be permitted to express the hope, therefore, that this international disposition of the American people which is based on a high ideal of responsibility will soon make itself manifest in the realm of political relations. For without the active participation of the great American Commonwealth in the direction of international relationships all endeavors directed toward this high objective must remain more or less ineffectual."

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, executive head of the California Institute of Technology, presented Dr. Einstein as "recognized by all reputable physicists the world over as our ablest and most successful leader."

Century-Old Legacy Gives Bread to Poor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—More than a century after his passing on the birthday of Samuel Scotten was observed yesterday by the free distribution of 250 loaves of bread to approximately 125 needy families.

Mr. Scotten in 1810, bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia a yearly rent charge of $12 directing that on his birthday anniversary "there be delivered to the poor of the city $12 worth of bread, taking care that none but the needy get it and that not more than two loaves be delivered to any one family."

In accordance with the bequest, the board of city trusts arranged for the delivery of the bread to the Babies' Hospital for distribution to persons known to be worthy.

CERAMIC ART EXHIBIT DRAWS 5000 TO CLEVELAND

Convention Stresses Need for More Beauty in Chinaware Products

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25—Centering their attention upon the goal of attaining greater beauty and a more widespread artistic expression in the manufacture of chinaware, pottery, and art objects made of clay, 5000 men and women interested in the ceramic industry are in Cleveland for the session of the American Ceramic Society, Feb. 23 to 28. In addition to the convention of the society, a display of pottery and clay products is being shown in the Cleveland Public Hall.

Believing that progress in the manufacture of chinaware and pottery objects has outsped the development of beauty and art in the industry, this year's convention has been set aside for discusion of the possibilities for further artistic development in ceramics. As an example of the type of address scheduled for the convention, Richard F. Bach of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, was scheduled to speak on Feb. 25 on "Ceramic Art in Use."

Miss Sada Wyeno of Tokyo, Japan, international expert on flower arrangement, is at the convention to give chinaware manufacturers artistic advice about the painting of flowers on china pieces.

The art division of the society has its own exhibit, gathered from universities, potteries, and settlement houses that are specializing in ceramic art—Hull House, Chicago, and Kingsley House, Pittsburgh.

Included in the exhibit are pastel shaded pieces by the German impressionists, shimmering green-blues of the Chinese ceramic art, the burnt-orange of the Indian work, and the patternlike figures of the French potters. There are colored-glass exhibits from several countries.

The Cleveland exposition shows how many articles other than table china, vases, cups and saucers are made of clay. There are clay frogs, ducks with large bills, lamps made of clay, butterflies, clay dogs, cats and chickens. One of the newer but popular uses of clay is in the manufacture of artistic lamp stands, which are made for electric wiring. Many potteries are now specializing in the manufacture of such lamp bases.

Unusual effort is made to decorate these lamp bases attractively. Many are decorated with water color paintings, showing snow scenes, ships at sea, flowers, locust trees and summer landscapes.

Sessions of the ceramic convention are being presided over by Gen. Edward Orton Jr. of Columbus, O., president of the society.

A number of affiliated associations are holding convention in connection with the ceramic meeting. Among them are the American Refractories Institute, a Canadian national clay products association, Feldspar Grinders Institute, Grinding Wheel Manufacturers' Association, and the National Brick Manufacturers' Association.

CHILEAN INDUSTRY GETS EXHIBIT AWARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—Satisfaction is expressed here because one of the premier awards in the industrial exhibition has been given to the Fabrica de Loza de Penco, a $500,000 combine championing the manufacture of Chilean pottery.

Juan Diaz, owner of the concern, is one of the first national manufacturers to adhere to Chilean design, rather than follow the popular fashion of imitating the foreign manufacturer. Mr. Diaz had specialized in colonial craftsmanship and incorporated many Araucanian Indian patterns in his pottery.

Seals Get Escort on Northward Trip

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Wards of the United States in the Pacific, 1,000,000 fur seals valued at more than $35,000,000 are leaving the warm waters of the South on their annual migration to their Alaskan breeding grounds.

The leaders of the valuable herd have been sighted off the California coast and the United States Coast Guard is planning to escort the seals from the mouth of the Columbia River to the tiny Pribilofs, the "Treasure Islands" of the North, 300 miles west of the Alaskan mainland in the Bering Sea.

When the seals reach the Pribilofs they will be guarded by the Bureau of Fisheries, under whose watchful eye the herd has increased from 250,000 to 1,000,000 since the killing of seals on the high seas was prohibited by treaty in 1911.

Under that treaty Great Britain, Japan and Russia granted the United States control of the herd until 1926. The agreement is still recognized.

Before pelagic sealing was prohibited the seals were nearing extinction. During the latter part of the eighteenth century the herd included about 5,000,000 seals.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Glimpsing the Heavier Materials of the Current Season

By FRANCES CUSHING HALL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IT IS interesting to watch from year to year the developments in materials, and to see those which one had regarded as having but one use, emerge during a new season modified in many ways for new purposes. In their fresh and varied versions, old favorites for particular occasions are demonstrating the versatility of their charm by filling new rôles and being appropriate not only for one or two uses but for most of the functions which occur during a day.

The crepes, for instance, in prints, are old stand-bys, but their appearance is quite new this spring on account of the small daytime patterns and those with motifs spaced well apart. There are also many plain-colored crepes shown, as these are often smartly combined in lovely color harmonies for gowns this spring. Some of the crepes have small woven satin figures that add a good deal to the interest of the fabric, be it either printed or plain. The designs on these materials are largely found on fairly dark backgrounds for city wear, as the less formal fabrics replace them for the country, where one wants the lighter and brighter prints. Plaids, stripes, and checks on taffeta or crepe are all very smart and may be used as accessory notes or combined with plain colors for gowns and specially as blouses for suits.

The combination of print and plain material which continues this spring will be used in many modish and interesting ways. The print will be seen again in dresses and plain coats both in silk and in wool, but adapted to the 1931 mode. Some of the heavy crepes, taffeta, and satin-back faille are used for coats and there is a new material with one satin side and one side having a dull, even weave, which lends itself admirably to tailoring.

Country Fabrics

Some of the fabrics most adapted to the country are the shantungs, piqués, basket-weaves, and many novelty woven textures. This latter class has many variations from smooth surfaces to nubbly rough ones. Coudurier has so refined shantung this year that in some numbers of his line its characteristic weave is more indicated than felt. Then there are others of the shantung family which have very rough finishes and still others having a small woven dot or pattern. These range from a light-weight cloth, about the weight of a light crepe-de-chine, to one heavy enough to be used for men's suits. All these shantungs come in plain shades and bright-colored prints suitable for country or beach wear.

The piqués are also a very important sports fabric and may be found in different width wales and even in a novelty effect which breaks up the straight lines of the weave. The printed and embroidered versions of this material in silk, rayon, or cotton are very attractive. There are some colors and patterns which could be used for the city, but most of them are intended for country use. In the plain shades, however, there are many eminently suitable for town clothes. Other cottons which are being used for less formal dresses both for mother and daughter are the ginghams, madrases, chambrays, and broadcloths. These are shown in checks, plaids, and stripes in woven as well as printed designs.

Novelty Weaves

In the novelty weaves there is an endless variety. The silks, rayons, and cottons, either alone or in combination, are made into many patterns from the simple jacquard designs in a single shade to the complicated fancy tweed weaves in several colors of yarn. Many of these are in a heavy enough weight to be used for coats and all are firm enough to be made into most charming gowns in the present mode. There are a great many of these interesting weaves which are most suitable for city wear and they will be appreciated, specially in the washable versions, for wear in warm weather.

The wools this year are so varied and delightful that one wonders at the ingenuity of the manufacturers. The tweeds, a term which covers a large range of materials, are specially smart with their surfaces either dotted or flecked with white often giving a frosted appearance. These are made in light enough versions for dresses as well as in those for top coats. The men's suiting in woven designs, many in check and plaid effect, including shepherd's checks, are to be used a great deal this spring for suits; as this is decidedly a suit season. There are basket, serge, and novelty weaves, which will appear in different weights and versions for the less formal occasions. Some of these with a contrasting color showing in a small check on the surface are particularly attractive. One of the newest cloths and one which is, perhaps, as beautiful as any of the formal wools is the suède-finished suiting.

It seems reasonably certain that several materials, and many patterns in each, are this year available for every possible occasion which can arise in social or business life.

Wide World

TRIM AND TAILORED

Suitable for Many Occasions.

This coat made of blue woolen material cut on classical lines and trimmed with large buttons was designed by Fairyland for the southern resorts.

Vogue for Plaids

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BIG PLAIDS, little plaids, Highland plaids and subtle plaids are one and all important issues this spring, and will be seen not only in trimming touches in belts, scarves, and collars and cuffs, but also to fashion entire dresses.

It is predicted that they will be as popular this season as polka dots were last year, and they are being expressed in a variety of pleasing ways. Molyneux, Patou and Jane Regny were the leading sponsors of this mode at the midseason openings, and since that time these designs have been interpreted by many others here and abroad.

Plaid taffetas were seen in the shops as early as December, but later fabrics include the softer weaves in crêpes, chiffons, woolens, cottons and, for evening, the lovely mousseline-de-soie.

No Monotony

It is said that as many as 20 of the highland clans will be represented in the patterns worn by fashionable women. But equally interesting are the subtle, broken plaids—designs so indefinite as only to suggest their relation to the family of plaids. Some are interspersed with dots and conventional figures, and some look more like stripes. Some combine decidedly contrasting colors, as navy, chartreuse and orange on an eggshell ground; others are simply effective in one or two tones of a color on white.

Whole frocks of plaid fabrics will be worn by very youthful types, while a larger public will find blouses, hat bands, scarves or kerchiefs, a satisfying answer of how to express the new patterns. Even footwear for the South suggests a plaid effect in the stitched patterns that adorn it.

In Combination

Many of the blouses and blousettes of plaids are worn over the skirt. This model is newer than the tuck-in, and in a great many instances, more becoming. Often they are nipped in at the waistline or belted. The surplice and the double-breasted effect are particularly good just now.

In the two-piece frock, plaids will figure prominently. A plain colored jersey blouse with a plaid woolen skirt is one of the favorites for sports wear, but quite as frequently a plaid blouse is worn with a monotone woolen suit.

Cottons and linens for resort wear are also coming out in plaids, and make the simple, tubable sports dresses that so many like for morning hours. These fabrics also fashion winsome school frocks for small girls, and are practical because they do not show soil quickly.

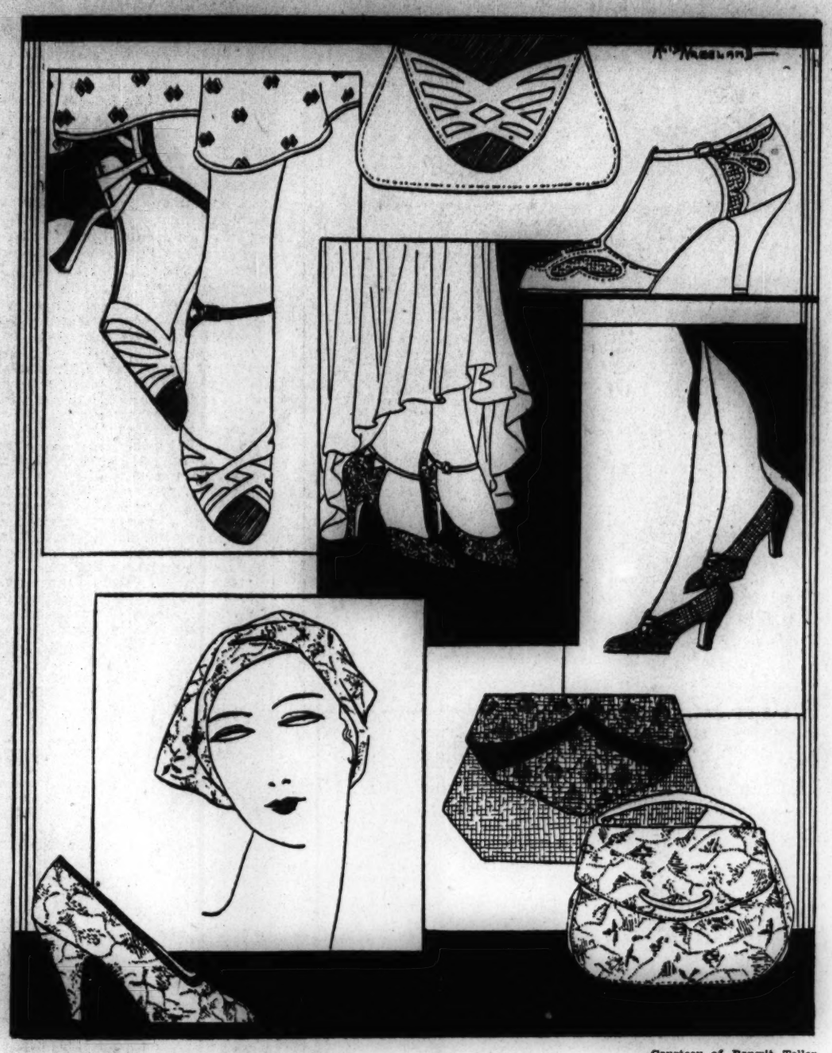
At the southern resorts is indicated a preference for entire evening frocks of plaids in such sheer materials as chiffon and mousseline-de-soie, along with blossom prints that have been revived. The new square neckline is frequently chosen, and plain colored ruffles on a plaid frock lend a piquant charm.

How to Wear White

No matter how pristine white are the frocks and coats displayed for southern wear, white hosiery is still taboo—except for sports socks which may be of a creamy whiteness. The correct shade for daytime hosiery is a dark sunburnt color and this is most often seen in mesh hosiery.

Gloves, on the other hand, are preferably snowy white, with natural-color chamois as second choice. Wide gloves, almost as wide as gauntlets, are considered smartest, and if they wrinkle at the wrist, that is all the better. The correct length is eight-buttons.

White claims attention in sports shoes. Either linen or buckskin is smart in the simplest possible type, the pump which has only a tiny metal or colored leather bow for trimming, placed either at the front or side.



Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

Upper Left—Afternoon Sandals With Bag to Match in Two Tones of Buckskin. Upper Right—Daytime T-Strap Sandal of Suva Lace and Tan Morocco Leather. Center—Evening Slipper of Brocade. Center Right—Pump of Suva Lace and Leather Trimming With Bag Below to Match. Lower Left—Afternoon Shoe, Hat and Bag en Suite of White Crêpe Embroidered in Colors.

New Shoes That Point Southward

By ALIDA VREELAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

IN THE shoes designed for southern wear the foot is destined this year to enjoy more than its usual quota of sunshine and air. Not only are the models themselves constructed with this end in view, but the materials employed help to achieve this same purpose. Sandals with intricate and unusual interweaving straps are outstanding among the popular resort shoes. In sports, afternoon and evening types they seem equally prominent. Some have so little actual "shoe" about them that one marvels that they support the foot.

The pair of afternoon sandals, illustrated in the upper left of the drawing, has an exceptional appeal. Patterned after the classic Greek, the interlacing straps have not only resulted in an interesting toe and vamp, but have carried their intricacies into the heel. Chartreuse and rust-color buckskin are combined in these sandals. Other pastel color combinations are also available in this model, many of them suitable for evening wear. The bag next to the sandals is designed to accompany them.

Intricacies for All Hours

Suggestive of the sandal is the afternoon shoe in the upper right corner. This introduces a new southern shoe fabric known as suva lace. Tan morocco leather in a cleverly cut pattern is applied against the lace, whose creamy tone provides a delightful contrast. This linen-like fabric appears in either plain or fancy weaves, and in natural, white and pastel tones.

The sports shoes shown below use both weaves, the fancy for the vamp and the plain for toe and shank. Tan leather trims the back and covers the heel. This contrast is also repeated in the small scallop cutouts applied with narrow white bands. Shown below these shoes is a bag in the same material with tan leather trimming. Colonial pumps and oxfords add further diversity to the styles in which these cool shoes are obtainable.

Illustrated in the center is a charming evening style of rose-patterned brocade in gold, orange and blue. The cut-out sections in the back are a distinguishing touch. Sandals in gay-flowered brocades to match evening gown shades are fashioned in a manner similar to the afternoon pair shown. Evening bags to go with them are designed of the same material with sparkling jewel clasps. Another evening shoe fabric of dainty appeal is white faille brocaded with pastel flowers outlined in gold thread.

The White Mode

The afternoon pump in the lower left corner has its accompanying stylized beret and bag. Such triple ensembles are having a pronounced vogue at southern resorts. The material used in the picture is white crepe with all-over embroidery in shades of green. Bands of green suède trim the shoe and the same tone colors the ivory in the bag handles.

Renewed interest in the all-white costume for resort wear is reflected in the many varieties of all-white shoes. Spectator sports and the more formal afternoon fashions both stress this feature. White buckskin pumps with perforated trimming and a strap model with the vamp formed of sandal-like strips sewed together are sponsored by one house with white bags to match.

Among the most tempting of the new modes are the delicately strapped sandals using white doeskin with touches of turquoise-blue, green, pink, tan or black leather. The shanks are open. A charming Parisian sandal of red-and-white kid, which is practically heelless has only a leather upright on either side of the foot. Through this runs a braided red-and-white ankle strap.

Pumps for street and country club wear show numerous interesting uses of black or tan leather with white buckskin, linen or gabardine. Sometimes tips and heel trimmings are of the dark leather with an additional band across the shank or instep. Or the combination may be reversed with white toes and backs and dark shanks and heels. Alligator leather is returning to favor as a trimming in either dark or beige tones on beige buckskin daytime shoes.

American Indian Note

Moccasin types are among the season's innovations in sports modes. Shoes cut along their lines are particularly adaptable in shoes designed for active foot work. A white buckskin golf shoe simulates the moccasin with a white vamp and four little tan leather stitches down the instep. Tan leather forming toe and heel joins the white upper section to the sole. The predilection for moccasin modes has also brought about the introduction on many of the new shoes of fine leather braiding and bindings.

All style trends are definitely toward refinement and elegance in line and color. The classic Greek lends its beauty to the sandal and the practical Indian provides a touch of originality with comfort to the sporting foot.

EVENING FROCKS FOR THE LATE WINTER SEASON

Clarity of Line Characterizes These Offerings From London Designers.

Here are two attractive models which can be carried out in soft satin or ring velvet. The skirt of the left-hand model is cleverly cut to give the needed width, the neck being finished with a stitched band of the same material. The other model is cut on princess lines, is gauged in the front, and finished with a shaped flounce over a long full skirt concealing the feet.

New Bonnets for Old Hats

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN THAT between-season when there is no marked change in street clothes, a new "bonnet" is welcomed and, judging from some recent importations, bonnet is no longer an outdated designation. Literally, bonnet includes both a cap worn on the back of the head and a set-back hat with brim; both these styles are featured in the early spring models.

The distance that fashion has traveled from the ubiquitous felt of a year ago is illustrated by the great variety in millinery materials. The fabric effects of the winter are now repeated in mixtures of novelty straws and narrow braids of many materials. Some of the early-season hats are constructed of plain and picot ribbon in shaded or contrasting colors; the trimming may be a ribbon bow, an enameled quill, or a small feather ornament. If the hat is subdued in tone, the ornament is generally a dash of color.

A similar bright note, often in green or cherry-red, is shown on the early straw hats in mixed black-and-white and tweed-like patterns in black and gray. In spite of the predominance of blue, especially the new military-blue, in spring millinery many modistes report a marked vogue for these mixtures, especially gray and black. A typical example is an Agnes model of turban shape with the back drapery held by an ornament of shaded green feathers.

Ideas Seem Really New

Aside from the broad-brimmed capelines and "poke" shapes for warm weather, present hat shapes are draped; for that reason, all materials are soft and flexible and with few exceptions trimming follows the hat outline. Lustrous surfaces are giving place to dull, especially in straws; these are combined with narrow bands of leather, suède, ribbon, hair and woolen braids, the second material sometimes having a bright surface. Lace straws and lace worsteds are important, and the knitted and crocheted materials are retained for sports use. Plaid effects, the gray and black, the Scotch red and combinations of pastel tones are presented in all spring and summer millinery materials.

It is reported that both white and pastel-colored straws will be featured in the summer wardrobe. Other summer-hat materials already launched at Palm Beach are piqué, often combined with straw and leather; starched linen, made up in the "gob" shape; such unusual combinations as hemp, organdy and embroideries, such as eyelet work and designs of narrow ribbon worked through wide-meshed straws. Popularity is predicted for a new straw that looks like glazed paper; felts are cut into lace-like designs and on tailored hats there is much use of belting ribbon for banding, edging, and to run through the hat fabric to finish in a tailored bow.

The Back Is Important

As the small hat logically belongs to the first spring days, these new materials are now made up in the generally becoming turban or toque shapes. A rather important point is that much of the detail, both in shape and trimming, is on the back. In fact, there isn't much front. Backs are pleated, or softly draped, but arranged to lie close to the head; any extension in the hat shape is generally back of the ears or in a pinking or slashing in the turned-up front, what is now generally referred to as the hat "cuff." Many brims are irregular in shape; they are slashed, pleated and otherwise manipulated to suggest the colonial or bicorne effect, or simply for novelty. Some hats show a brim on one side only and a charming model in black-and-yellow plaided straw has a brim on both sides and none above the forehead.

There is a certain attempt toward a formal, dressy form of afternoon hat that has both brim and crown. This is illustrated by an imported model in black Milan straw, the brim turning up over the left eye with a flat black-and-rose flower and down on the opposite side behind. Paris is evidently still sending black hats. Several smart New York shops are showing a model in light straw with narrow brim and rounded crown, which is encircled with soft ostrich feathers with a plume falling on one shoulder.

One Model in Many Sizes

Aside from such extreme novelties, hats, specially the small shapes, seem more brief than ever and more perilously perched on the head. Some crowns are fitted with seams, a specially nice fancy on the satin and crepe hats. An innovation is the breaking up of the caplike effect by pleatings that extend the crown in the back, or on one side. These are often arranged with a quill, or a run-through ribbon bow and, in this connection, it might be stated that most decoration used now is logical and seemingly a part of the hat construction.

The tiny Directoire bonnet is perched so far back as to show quite half of the head, the edge sometimes softened by a trimming that drapes low on the nape of the neck. Paris assumes that such hats are made on accurate measurements and fitted to individual heads, an assumption that is not a matter of course in this country. American hat makers are apparently meeting the shallow crown situation by providing more sizes, one manufacturer offering a popular model in 11 sizes.

The becoming, little forehead veil is not so purely decorative as it may appear. When properly shaped and attached beneath the hat brim, it adds to a feeling of security, without which no exposed forehead can be placid nor any hat really becoming. With perfect shaping and such aids, the new millinery can be trusted to defy March winds and April breezes.

Reversible Vestees

Women who make their own detachable vestees have learned the advantage of having these bits of daintiness finished with equal care and attractiveness at both ends. When this is done, the vestee is quickly changed, end for end, in case it becomes spotted while being worn. This has been found a simple way to avoid the embarrassment of having to wear an untidy-looking vestee resulting sometimes from a little mishap at table or during the serving of informal refreshments.

When selecting ready-made vestees it is well to consider this interchangeable, end-to-end, advantage. If the decoration is vertical, in the nature of pin tucking, drawnwork or insettings of lace, one has only to add a corresponding band of lace to the lower end of the vestee, thus making the entire piece suitable to wear with either end at the top. Now that small buttons are so much in vogue as a trimming detail, a closely set line of these, either in white or color, is a modish center decoration for a vestee or georgette or voile, both of which fabrics are easily kept fresh. Eggshell, flesh, or any of the off-white shades, are excellent for combining with white or slightly ecru lace which finishes the vestee at top and bottom. Several small tucks on each side of a center row of buttons gives the desired vertical trimming. Dark buttons on light fabrics are specially smart just now, the color matching the predominating tone of the dress, but there is never any mistake in using small, white pearl buttons which make the vestee wearable with other than one dress.

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THE HOME FORUM

February's Face

WHICH way does February face, to the wintry aspect of the year or to the soft promise of spring? It would be difficult to say. Here is Spenser making the elements, the seasons, the months, march in stately procession before our eyes:

And lastly came cold February sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride;
Drawne of two fishes for the season fitting,
Which through the wood before did softly slyde
And swim away; yet had he by his syde
His plough and harnesse fit to till the ground,
And tools to prune the trees, before the pride
Of hasting Prime did make them burgein round.

"Cold February," he calls it, employing the Roman Calendar. And here is Coleridge who calls February "this dark freize coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering month." Yet one finds Shelley writing with fine perception thus:

The brightest hour of unborn Spring,
Through the winter wandering,
Found it seems the halcyon Morn
To hoar February born.
Bending from heaven in azure mirth,
It kissed the forehead of the earth,
And smiled upon the silent sea,
And bade the frozen streams be free,
And waked to music all their fountains,
And breathed upon the frozen mountains,
And like the prophetess of May
Strewed flowers upon the barren way,
Making the wintry world appear
Like one on whom thou smilest, dear.

Tennyson christened the snowdrop "February fair-maid," and for fine accuracy Tennyson shares a place with Wordsworth as a nature poet. One may, however, see the snowdrop with its frail green fingers covering its face as it peeps through a coverlet of snow. And what a joy it is to see its brave adventure, catch a breath of its faint aroma, and note how it may attract an early roving bee.

Many, many welcomes,
February fair-maid,
Ever as of old
Solitary firstling.
Coming in the cold time,
Prophet of the gay time,
Prophet of the May time,
Prophet of the roses.
Many, many welcomes,
February fair-maid!

In February one may see an English hedgerow snow-covered on one side, and sunny and bird-haunted on the other. One side of a tree may be plastered with white flakes of wind-driven snow, but on the sunny side a blue-bottle fly may be preening its wings and warming its body in the sunlight. One may walk in a wood beside a prattling brook and see a winter bird flash its white breast to the water and trill its little melody; whilst away in the distance come the liquid and aspiring notes of the thrush as it tunes its throat for the fuller melody in a month or so. Or again, dead leaves rustle in piles driven by the gale; but farther on may shimmer the tassels of coltsfoot gold against the withered leaves. Mayhap the primrose, pale queen of the wood, is opening her pretty face to the azure blue sky. That midwinter bloom, the jasmine, in England, may be a mass of golden bloom; whilst crocuses may be opening their throats and crying from the earth, crimson, yellow, white; and a few sword blades of the daffodil may thrust themselves above the soil, a few yellow blossoms flaunt their trumpets to the hastening breezes. And during February the robin redbreast may be seen gathering gear for a snug nest and piping its sweet melody to the watery sun. The old Anglo-Saxons called February "Solmonath," indicating the period when the sun turns its warm rays toward the earth. And many English poets dwell lovingly upon this aspect of February.

In North America, February probably wears a less smiling face. Nevertheless, there is occasionally a silver rustle in the air and the promise of spring. One may see on the sunny side of a house in New England crocuses spreading their bright banners, an advance guard of thousands more. The days are lengthening perceptibly, and many housewives, before February is out, make promises of their spring offensive against dust and accumulations of winter. Here truly does the female intuition apprehend the real meaning of "februare," which means to purify. In the old Roman Calendar the year ended with February, from thence began the New Year. With our Calendar it gives us what has been called "the turn of the year." It makes us the gift of light; an old Dutch name for it is "the light month." It brings the hope of a crimson glow at the heart of morning's dawn. February looks before and after. It is Janus-faced in a fine sense. It looks both ways. It is probably of February that Browning is writing in the following lovely picture:

Earth is wintry cold:
But spring-wind like a dancing psaltress passes
Over its breast to waken it, rare verdure
Buds tenderly on banks between
The withered tree-roots and the cracks of frost,
Like a smile striving in a wrinkled face:
The grass grows bright, the boughs are swoln with blooms
Like chrysalids impatient for the air,
The shining dorrs are busy, beetles run
Along the furrows, ants make their ado:
Above, birds fly in merry flocks, the lark
Soars up and up, shivering for very joy.

There is all the promise of spring in that picture. If we wait patiently all will come right. February is "like a smile striving in a wrinkled face." It says to everybody—

I purify
With my clear rain the sombre sky . . .
I am the stained world's lavendar.

J. M.

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Roosevelt at Fourteen

Cairo. December 3d 1872. Tuesday

In the morning we left in company with several other gentlemen and ladies for the Pyramids. It took us about two hours to get out there. The road was shaded a great part of the way by locust trees. We saw great numbers of birds while going out there viz, kingfishers, hooded crows, sparrows, warblers, kites, herons, pigions, and larks, whose habits I was able to watch quite well through my spectacles. All of these birds were very tame especially the crows or kites who would stay till the carriage had come within thirty feet of them before they would fly off. We saw many zebus, buffaloes, cattle, goats and sheep and among the teams was a camel and a buffaloe harnessed to the same wooden plough. Ellie was on a donkey. We finally reached the Pyramids! I could scarcely realize that I saw them. We did not have much time to think however for a screaming crowd of Arabs surrounded us and we were forced to turn our attention to other objects. We first visited the Sphynx. It needs to be seen at some little distance, and I got no idea of its size untill I saw an arab by it. The arab was about the size of its nose. It is supposed to be the true entrance to the Pyramid of Cheops, as it[s] back leads towards it. Between its paws formerly stood a temple, whose ruins we now visited. The doorways are all square. The floor is of alabaster, but this is completely covered with the drifting sand of the desert. . . . We then started up the Pyramids.

But first we saw an Arab run up to the top of Cheops and then down again in eight minutes. We called this arab the Doctor.

The ladies did not ascend. Two arabs took each person. In addition to this another tried to "boost" me from behind, but I thought that three was one too many, and dismissed him with out any delay. The ascent of the Pyramid was like walking up an immense flight of stairs, with every stair four feet high and one or two feet broad, but as the arabs pulled you all the time the exertion was not nearly so great as I expected and as we were on the shady side we were not very warm when we got to the top where a most refreshing breeze was blowing. . . . Once on top the view was perfectly magnificent. On one side was Cairo and the valley of the Nile, all green and fertile and on the other stretched the vast, boundless, but by no means level desert of the Sahara. To look out on the desert gives one some what the same feeling as to look over the ocean or over one of the North American Prairies. The pyramid is over four hundred feet high and so from it you have a splendid view of the country, around. The outer coating been entirely taken off and the huge rough original stones remain.—From "THEODORE ROOSEVELT's Diaries of Boyhood and Youth."

Persia

The passes are blocked by snow.
No word comes through, no message, and no letter.
Only the eagles plane above the snow,
And wolves come down upon the villages.
The barrier of mountains is the end,
The edge of the world to us in wintry Persia.
We are self-contained, shut off. . . .
Day after day the cold and marvellous sun
Rides in the cold, the pale, the marvellous heaven,
Cutting the ice-blue folds of shadow
Aslant the foot-hills where the snow begins.
So would I have it, pure in isolation,
With scarcely a rumour of the varied world
Leaping the mountain-barrier in disturbance.
Are there not hearts that find their high fulfilment
Alone, with ice between them and their friends?

—V. SAC.-VILLE-WEST, in *The Spectator* (London).

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

"Emma and Her Children." From a Painting by George Bellows

"Dinah"

Susan always said that her pony "Dinah" was a good member of the Country Woman's Association, and a more patient and faithful one than many.

Whatever the weather, Susan and Dinah shared its treats or discomforts as they went to and fro. Dinah heard all about the business on hand as she trotted along, and drew her conclusions as to her own part of the program. If the conversation behind her became intense or heated on the subject of C. W. A. she ventured to "go slow," knowing well that a long day was before her. Parcels would be dropped and collected at various shops in the village, greetings exchanged over garden fences en passant. She would probably be shod that day, which meant a long wait, but other horses would be in and out of the forge and there would be news from other farm ponies. Or she might be tied up in a yard behind the meeting hall, tail to the wind if possible; there may or may not be much shade if it were hot. There would not be a drink till she crossed the river near home again, and the dust all along the road was bad, in these days of cars. Dinah would never drink from the village trough. She would wait all day, till, hurrying through the last paddock, hind quarters humping with impatience, ears back down the last hill, at last into the water and a long, long drink. Then a few steps and another drink, and once again, for Susan could never persuade Dinah to drink all she wanted at once. No, that was asking too much after her toil. And Dinah looked forward to that drink just in that way, all through the tiresome day, even if it was partly to feel the water running cool and strong through her dusty legs, and to cool her hot and choked-up nostrils, and not bother even to swallow the second or last time!

Sometimes the river was in flood, and after parcels were piled up on laps and seat, and feet propped up on the splash board, Dinah pulled slowly and stanchly through the strong current, digging her strong little hoofs well into the slippery bank as she pulled out and up. Sometimes it was only a picnic, and she would be tied up under a tree where she could watch the billy boiled and the children bathing, and recognize the different cars and horses that brought the revelers.

Year in, year out, Dinah had taken Susan and Peter about, through storm and calm, heat and cold, daylight or moonlight, and even in pitch dark, when the hurricane lantern slung under the sulky had spluttered and gone out, and Peter's last match too! Once a strap had broken, and up went the shafts and backward and out fell the visitors who were being brought to spend the day. Dinah just stepped out of the mess and waited. Another time it was on a steep hill, when Dinah saved the situation by turning into the bank sideways. No wonder Susan loved her, and called her "Country Woman," and felt that even when the farm achieved a car, it might not see them through every emergency, as Dinah did!

WHEN George Bellows was four years old he showed such aptness with his pencil that the kindergarten teacher called him her "artist." And as his years advanced it was plain that his was an unusual skill. Strangely enough he never considered this gift, and insisted that his early work was "atrociously poor." But as time and experience grew he was recognized as an artist of more than a little skill.

The painting of his wife and their two daughters, which he called "Emma and Her Children" is one of his best, and one which brought him much well-deserved fame.

Here he has pictured in a well-composed group the subjects which he found most pleasant to paint. Bellows liked to surround his sitters with an atmosphere of Old-World mellow charm and he liked best to draw or paint women and children of the quiet home-loving type. In this favorite picture he has done both. The fine old sofa is well fitted to the simplicity and quaintness of the dresses of the mother and daughters, and the figures themselves fit appropriately into the serene atmosphere of home.

Over and over again he has painted this group, in various pictures. There is "Emma in Her Purple Dress," "Emma in the Black Print," "Jean and Her Doll-baby," and "My Family," in which Bellows himself joins the group, while "My Studio" pictures, not only the family but the studio, as well, where they loved to be.

George Bellows' skill is that of understanding and appreciation of beauty. He was able to see keenly and to interpret what he saw accurately, selecting with good taste that which fitted his vigorous brush and vital imagination. There is energy in all that he does, a directness of line. His is a power which comes from sincerity.

Rothenburg Still There

We reached Rothenburg on modern motor roads, along which honked tourist-filled buses; but we shut our eyes to this and crossed a water-filled moat back into the days of enchantment. If you skirt the old gray stone walls, under an arch of great boulders covered with trailing creepers and moss, over a bridge and past an old millhouse, you come to an inn with carven, overhanging balconies and a roof of reddish brown tiles. . . . Then came the moment I had looked forward to for months, when we could slip out in the darkness and capture Rothenburg, when the town was asleep, save for a few twinkling lamps shining through leaded glass windows that were very distinctive. We crept along crooked streets; over a bridge; along a road where lanterns swung from iron railings, lighting up heavy old knockers on fantastic carved doors. Down one of the steep roads the way led to the Red Castle that gave Rothenburg its name. Past the market square, surrounded by old gray walls raftered with beams. On till we came to the buttressed city walls with their ancient towers and gates. . . .

"Tomorrow, will it still be there?" we wondered.—REGINA JAR, in "Legendary Germany."

Tankens Elasticitet

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVEM har ikke erfaret en levende Forandring i sit Udsyn fra en trist, haabløs Tanke paa Fremtiden til en frejdig, tillidsfuld Forventning om det gode? Undertiden kommer en saadan Forandring i Tanken uden gjensynlig Aarsag. Ikke desto mindre er Haabet kommet i Højsædet. Med denne haabefulde Holdning og med Smilet og det tillidsfulde Væsen, som Haabet bibringer, gaar derfor den, der søger efter Substans, Stilling eller Sundhed, fremad med meget større Sandsynlighed for at vinde sit Maal, end den tvivlende der tror, at intet kan lykkes for ham.

Lykkeligvis har den menneskelige Tanke en naturlig Elasticitet, som springer tilbage fra en Tilstand af Anspændthed eller Tungsind. Det er et velkendt Faktum, at denne mentale Elasticitet holder mangen en syg fra at tro paa den Straffedom, der stammer fra Lægevidenskaben, og at det ofte medvirker til at genoprette hans Sundhed. Den normale Tanke vender sig ganske naturligt til at forvente det gode, Kærlighed og Forbedring, ligesom Blomsten vender sig mod Solen. Den rejser sig fra en Periode af Nedtrykthed og vender sig mod Lyset og det haabefulde Udsyn, som Menneskene forlanger.

Denne mentale Tendens er en beundringsværdig Egenskab og en, man bør grunde over og opelske. Den leder bort fra Stivsindethed og fra den Begrænsning, der forringer; den gaar i Retning af Vækst, Fremskridt, videre Udsyn. Bag denne Tankens Egenskab findes en videnskabelig Aarsag, som, naar den bliver forstaaet i Christian Science, sætter Eleven i Stand til at vedligeholde mental Frimodighed selv under det, som kan synes at være ulykkelige Omstændigheder.

Eleven i Christian Science er i Stand til at analysere denne Haabefuldhed, til at aflægge "Regnskab for det Haab, der er i" ham og til at bygge paa det, i Stedet for at overlade sin Sindstilstand til saakaldt Tilfældighed. Han indser, at det, at give Genklang for det gode, tyder paa en oprindelig Tilstand af Velvære. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary forklarer, at "videnskabeligt er Elasticitet den Egenskab i et Legeme, som gør, at det modstaar Misdannelse og bagefter genvinder sin oprindelige Form og Størrelse". Naar denne Definition anvendes om Tanketilstande, betyder den maaske lidet, medmindre vi ved, at Menneskets oprindelige Karakter er en Afbildning af den guddommelige; forstaar at alt, hvad der forringer dets Gud-lignende Karakter er "Misdannelse", og at det har faaet guddommelig Magt og Evne til at modstaa alt, hvad der falskeligt gør Krav paa at kunne bringe denne oprindelige Fuldkommenhed i Vanry eller misdanne den.

I Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, læser vi (S. 337): "Ifølge guddommelig Videnskab er Mennesket til en vis Grad lige saa fuldkommen som det Sind, der skaber det". Heraf følger da, at Mennesket maa eje og manifestere Intelligensens og Harmoniens Evneskaber; at det har Magt til at modstaa Materialitet og ondt; og at dets naturlige mentale Elasticitet vil sætte det i Stand til—under Trykket af en hvilken som helst Vanskelighed—at genvinde den sande Erkendelse af sit aandelige Selv, som er og altid har været fuldkomment.

Paa Side 476 og 477 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "I Videnskaben saa Jesus det fuldkomne Menneske, der var synligt for ham, hvor det syndige dødelige Menneske er synligt for de dødelige. I dette fuldkomne Menneske saa Frelseren Guds Lignelse, og dette rette Syn paa Mennesket helbredte de syge". Det er Uddannelsen af den aandelige Forstaaelse, der leder til, at dette fuldkomne Menneske bliver demonstreret. Den Tanke, som oprigtigt søger at være i Harmoni med Kærlighed, Fred, uselvisk Glæde ved andres Gode, med Tro paa Guds Magt, med Tillid til det gode i Stedet for til det onde, kan ikke dvæle i ulykkelige eller sygelige Ængstelser, kan ikke hvile i Modløshed eller give Ord til pessimistiske Profetier. Efterhaanden som denne Nærmen sig det gode, Menneskets sande Tilværelses Tilstand, bliver en Tankevane, begynder Eleven at gøre sig klart, hvad Jesus mente, da han sagde: "Værer da I fuldkomne, ligesom eders himmelske Fader er fuldkommen".

Hvis man er fristet til at nære Frygt med Hensyn til sit Helbred, materiel Substans eller for sine Kæres eller sit eget fremtidige Velbefindende, bliver man irettesat og vakt af Johannes's, den elskede Discipels, Ord, "Frygt er ikke i Kærligheden, men den fuldkomne Kærlighed driver Frygten ud". Naar man resolut vender sig bort fra Frygt og genspejler opbyggende og virksom Tænkning om det godes Magt, i Stedet for den ødelæggende Frygt for det onde, finder man, at man har en større Kraft til at holde ud, højere Visioner og en større Evne til at fuldføre det gode, man ønsker. Saaledes bliver man paamindet om Jesu Ord, "Ikke heller vil man sige: Se her, eller: Se der er det; thi se, Guds Rige er inden i eder".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

We See an Eagle

The driver pointed up:
"An eagle there," he said;
We stared as happy tourists may
At great wings overhead.

A bird of noble size
We saw against the skies;
A new and thrilling sight it was
To prairie-tutored eyes.

A dweller on the peaks
Of mighty mountain piles,
Consorter with the thunderbolt
And voyager of miles.

No thing for men agape!
He vanished in the blue
And those that watched could only say
Which way the eagle flew.

MARGE PIERCY NEWTON.

Elasticity of Thought

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHO has not experienced a quick change of outlook from dreary, hopeless thought of the future to buoyant, confident expectancy of good? Sometimes such a change of thought comes without evident cause. None the less, hope is enthroned. So, with this hopeful attitude and the smile and the confident air that hope begets, the seeker of substance, position, or health goes forth with far greater likelihood of winning his objective than does the doubting one who believes that nothing can come right for him.

Happily, human thought has a natural elasticity, which rebounds from a state of tension or gloom. It is a well-known fact that this mental elasticity keeps many an invalid from believing in the verdict of doom issued by medical science, and that it is often instrumental in restoring his health. Normal thought turns as naturally to expectancy of good, of love, and of betterment as the flower turns to the sun. It recovers from a period of depression and turns to the light and hopeful outlook which men demand.

This mental tendency is an admirable quality, one to be pondered and cultivated. It leads away from rigidity and belittling limitation; it makes for growth, progress, breadth of vision. Behind this quality of thought is a scientific cause which, when understood in Christian Science, enables the student to maintain mental buoyancy even in the face of what may seem to be adverse circumstances.

The student of Christian Science is able to analyze this hopefulness, to give "a reason of the hope that is in" him and to build upon it, instead of leaving to chance, so called, his state of mind. He realizes that a response to good implies an original state of well-being. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary explains that "scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and afterwards to recover its original shape and size." Applied to states of thought, this definition might mean little unless we knew that man's original character is patterned after the divine; that anything which detracts from his Godlike character is "deformation," and that he has the divinely derived power and ability to resist anything which falsely claims to defame or deform this original spiritual perfection.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 337), "According to divine Science, man is in a degree as perfect as the Mind that forms him." It follows, then, that man must possess and manifest the qualities of intelligence and harmony; that he has power to resist materiality and evil; and that his natural mental elasticity will enable him, under the stress of any difficulty, to recover the true sense of his spiritual self, which is and always has been perfect.

On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." It is to the demonstration of this perfect man that the cultivation of spiritual understanding leads. Thought that is truly seeking to harmonize with love, peace, unselfish rejoicing in another's good, with faith in God's power, with confidence in good instead of in evil, cannot dwell on unhappy or sickly fears, cannot rest in discouragement or voice pessimistic prophecies. As this approach toward good, man's true state of being, becomes a habit of thought, the student begins to realize what Jesus meant when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

When one is tempted to entertain fear regarding health, material substance, or the future well-being of his loved ones or himself, he is rebuked and awakened by the words of John, the beloved disciple, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." When one turns resolutely away from fear, reflecting constructive and active thought of the power of good in place of the destructive fear of evil, he finds himself having a greater power of endurance, higher vision, and a larger capacity for accomplishing the good he desires. So he is reminded of Jesus' words, "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Winter Walk

The holly bush, a sober lump of green,
Shines through the leafless shrubs all brown and grey,
And smiles at winter be it e'er so keen
With all the leafy luxury of May.
And O it is delicious, when the day
In winter's loaded garment keenly blows
And turns her back on sudden falling snows,
To go where gravel pathways creep between
Arches of evergreen that scarce let through
A single feather of the driving storm;
And in the bitterest day that ever blew
The walk will find some places still and warm
Where dead leaves rustle sweet and give alarm
To little birds that flirt and start away.

—JOHN CLARE. Poems.

Bodoni's Beginning

Giambattista Bodoni came to his work well fitted by personality and experience, for he was "born into the art of printing" at Saluzzo, on Feb. 16, 1740. Not only was his father, Francesco Bodoni, a printer, but also his father's father before him. His mother, too, was a Gioliti, a name which ranged high in Italian typographical history for a century and a half. I have no doubt that the youthful Giambattista's father looked upon his son as a perfect example of the "modern generation" when the boy announced to him that Saluzzo offered too limited a field for a printer, and insisted upon going to Rome to learn, . . . fine typography. At that time the Stamperia di Propaganda in Rome was issuing ecclesiastical publications in various languages, and the youthful Bodoni was particularly eager to become associated with it. He was eighteen years old at this time, and he believed that he had learned all that his father could teach him. He probably had. Typography, particularly in the Oriental languages, intrigued him, and the press of the Propaganda Fide (the "happy school," as he was later to call it) would offer him an opportunity to familiarize himself with these types, and to gratify a desire for creative work which had earlier found expression in cutting wood blocks, well enough made so that prints from them found ready sale in Turin. Giambattista's father was broad-minded enough to assist his son in his ambitious vision so far as lay within his power.

It so happened that an uncle of Giambattista was living in Rome, engaged as secretary to a prelate of the Church. The youthful Bodoni counted much on what this uncle would be able to do for him upon his arrival, but to his disgust he found his relative too much occupied in his work to give him any attention. Deeply chagrined, the youth saw no alternative other than to return to Saluzzo; but, before admitting his failure by leaving Rome, he decided to visit the Stamperia on his own account. Here he was fortunate enough to meet personally the famous Abbot, Constantino Ruggeri, the Director of the Stamperia, who, interested in the boy's zeal and in his obvious knowledge of typography, gave him an opportunity to show what he could do as a compositor.

Giambattista could ask no more than that! He took up his work seriously, at the same time making a careful study of the Oriental languages, gaining sufficient knowledge to enable him to assume and accomplish the thankless task of sorting out and putting into proper order the extraordinary Oriental characters which Garamond and Le Bé had cut years before for Sixtus V. These had been so neglected that the rust on the punches and matrices was too thick to permit casting. The enthusiastic boy, to the delight of his master, Ruggeri, cleaned these and put them in perfect condition, at the same time planting in his own heart that interest in unusual characters which manifested itself so conspicuously in his specimen book of types issued at Parma in 1818.

A deep, mutual affection developed between Ruggeri and his new disciple. The expert encouraged the boy in every way possible, which made his advance rapid.—WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT, in "The Magic of the Book."

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PROFIT-TAKING GIVES MARKET SHARP SETBACK

Reaction in Stocks Occurs as Anticipated—Weak Tone at Close

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The stock market spilled over again today, as it did a week ago when bullishness became too violent.

Utility and amusement shares turned decidedly weak, and large-scale profit taking appeared throughout the list. Toward mid-afternoon some rallying tendencies appeared.

The mid-week business statistics were in the main mildly constructive, but the erratic character of yesterday's upward movement, topping off an advance uninterrupted for five consecutive sessions, led to the conviction in professional trading circles that the list was ripe for a corrective reaction.

Profit-taking gave the market a heavy tone.

Bulls made two attempts to rally the list with demonstrations in the merchandising shares, sending both Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward to new highs for the year with three-point gains, but upward movements failed to make much headway and the close was weak.

Amusements and utilities were soft. Loew's and Fox lost 2. American Telephone, U. S. Steel, General Electric, International Telephone, Warner Bros., Electric Power & Light and Anaconda yielded a point or more, while Auburn dropped 4 and American & Foreign Power and Case 3.

Volume declined from yesterday. Sales approximated 4,200,000 shares.

The steel trade reviews indicated that ingot output had expanded for the ninth consecutive week, but that the upturn was still gradual. Automobile demand continued to provide stimulus, and Iron Age estimated output at 52 per cent of capacity, up 1 point from last week.

Cheering Aspects

Inquiry for heavy products such as rails and structural steel, remains rather light, but the large number of construction projects expected to get under way with the approach of open weather should help. After a sagging tendency in steel scrap prices, a firmer tendency at Pittsburgh was reported as an encouraging development.

Further expansion in electric power production for the week ended Feb. 21, and a small gain in freight car loadings for the week ended Feb. 14, were other moderately cheering aspects of the mid-week statistics. Electric power output was only 3.6 per cent under the like week of a year ago, the best comparison in several weeks. The Atlantic seaboard showed a gain of 2.3 per cent, while the middle western industrial region continued to show a fairly wide decline.

The weekly petroleum statistics, however, were again discouraging. The tariff being agitated in Washington is regarded in financial circles as possibly affording a means to some temporary relief, although opinion is decidedly mixed. Gasoline stocks gained 749,000 barrels in the latest week, carrying the total to about 3,608,000 above the 40,000,000-level with which the industry hoped to start the spring period of heavy consumption.

Credit conditions were about unchanged, although call money was a little scarcer at 1 per cent outside than it has been of late. Foreign news was regarded as constructive, particularly reports that negotiations between Paris and London for closer coöperation by the two money markets were making headway.

Changes in Bonds Small

Changes in bond prices today were of a small fractional variety that failed to budge the market from its moorings.

The hesitancy of stock prices after the vigorous advance of the last few days adversely affected the semi-speculative group of bonds. Nevertheless it shared the spotlight with foreign bonds to contribute what little animation the market displayed.

United States Governments were inclined toward lower levels on quiet trading. Domestic corporate obligations were stagnant, with only a relatively small number of legal rails and utilities in demand above the previous closing prices.

In view of the lethargic state of bonds that are widely held by financial institutions, and uncertainty as to price trends, the increase of $102,000,000 in the investment holdings of Federal Reserve member banks in the week ended Feb. 18 was somewhat surprising. Banks apparently have been able to add to their portfolios without causing hardly a ripple.

The weekly statement shows they purchased $59,000,000 U. S. Governments, marking a further rise in their holdings which has continued steadily throughout the soldiers' bonus agitation.

With the approach of the month-end some bankers foresee a slightly firmer tone in the money market, but this probably will pass unnoticed by bonds. The uncertain factor in the trend of the price of credit is stock market activity, bankers say, pointing to the increase in the use of loans to finance operations.

The dullness in the new financing market found some relief in the sale of two issues today, one of $4,800,000 for the City of Toronto, Can., and another of $3,000,000 offered by Louisiana Power & Light Company.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. ANNUAL REPORT

International Harvester Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930 net income of $25,703,191 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to $4.54 a share on 4,409,185 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $36,779,-997 or $7.11 a common share after preferred dividends.

The income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, compares as follows:

	1930	1929
Op inc	$41,234,197	$59,614,589
Interest	828,063	535,743
Ore & tim depl	363,222	328,136
Plant depr	7,446,238	8,938,953
Spec maint	821,338	3,362,262
Res loss on rec	6,162,155	4,839,495
Misc reserves		4,500,000
Net profit	25,703,191	36,799,997
Pfd divs	5,648,123	5,423,615
Com divs (cash)	11,023,044	11,023,013
Surplus	9,034,024	20,314,369
107%	100	7

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Feb. 25	Feb. 24
13⅛	3		Abitibi	1300	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
47	39	6	Abitibi pf	200	43	43	43	43
23⅛	9		Ab & Straus	1000	21	20	20	20
33½	18½	1.60	Adams Ex	3000	23¾	23	23	23
5½	2¼		Adv-Rumely	3500	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
7	3		Ahumada	1900	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
109⅝	93½	3†	Air Reduc	3000	107⅝	103⅝	104	101⅞
10¾	7¼	.60	Airway El	700	8¾	8½	8½	8½
9½	7	.40	Alaska Jun	2000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
13¾	7¾		Alleghany	15400	12¼	11¾	12	12¼
183¾	153⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	11300	177½	171½	172¾	176⅛
124	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	124
41⅛	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	12800	42⅝	39¾	41	40¾
18⅝	15	2	AL Port Cem	100	18	18	18⅛	18⅛
21	17½	2	Amerada	200	20	19¼	19¼	20
62⅜	34½	3†	Am Bk Note	1300	61⅞	61	61	61½
29⅜	20		Am Ag Ch of Del	900	27½	26½	26½	27⅝
26	21½		Am Ag Ch of C pf	100	23½	23½	23½	
	4¾	2½	Am Beet S	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
17⅞	8		Am Beet S pf	40	13	12½	12½	12½
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	200	38	37¾	38	37½
13⅜	8½		Am Br Bov	900	11⅞	11	11¼	11⅝
139⅜	106¼	4†	Am Can	33900	127⅝	124⅛	126⅝	128⅛
149	145	7	Am Can pf	100	149¾	149½	149½	
38¾	27	6	Am Car & F	1400	37¼	36	36	35¾
81¾	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	700	80	80	80	80
43⅝	28⅛	3	Am Chain	1200	40¼	39⅛	39¾	41
88	84	7	Am Chain pf	100	86	86	86	
46½	32¼	2	Am Chicle	2300	44⅝	43½	43½	46¼
68⅝	48⅜	6	Am Colortype	500	50¾	49½	49¾	50¼
24¾	14½	2.40	Am Com Alc	1100	13	12⅜	12	13¼
13⅜	9	1	Am En Tll	400	12⅜	12	12⅜	
33¼	10		Am European	700	31½	30½	30½	31½
51⅜	26¾	1.80‡	Am Exp	37900	47⅞	47½	47⅝	48
87	74	6	Am F Pw	3700	87⅞	87½	87½	87
79	67½	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	79½	78	78¾	79
10½	7		Am Hawaii	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
37½	23¾	3†	Am Ice	1600	30	30	30	30½
24⅝	18½	2‡	Am Int Corp	7200	25	23½	24	25
1½	¾		Am La Fr	500	1	1	1	1
12	6		Am La Fr pf	60	9¾	9¾	9¾	
37½	20¾	2	Am Loco	2900	28	27	27¼	26¾
81	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	81	81	81	
57⅞	34½		Am Mach & Met	400	57⅞	48¾	51⅝	51⅝
23¾	16⅜	3	Am Metals	200	22½	21	22¾	22½
39½	22¾	2†	Am Nat G pf	100	29⅞	28½	28½	
1	¾		Am Ship	100	1	1	1	⅞
100⅞	93⅛	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅝
58½	40⅛	4	Am Smelt	4000	57½	55½	55½	57
109⅞	104½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	134	134	134	134
4½	2¾	2	Am Solvents	200	4	4	4	4¼
31¼	25	3	Am Sti Fnd	700	30¼	29	29¾	30
11⅛	6⅜		Am Solv pf	500	10¼	10	10¼	10¾
46	37	2†	Am Stores	1500	46	45	45	46
58¾	42¼	3	Am Sugar	1500	57½	56	57	56
104½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	300	105¾	105½	105⅝	
23½	15¼	5	Am Tel & Cab	70	21¾	20¼	21⅝	21½
201½	176¼	9	Am Tel & T	16000	200⅜	198½	199⅜	200⅝
77	53¾	1†	Am Wat W	7000	77	72½	74½	77
75	54¼		Am WW ct	400	75	74	75	72¾
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	400	9¼	9	9	9
35⅜	21		Am Wool pf	300	32⅜	31¾	32	31¾
7¼	4½		Am Zinc	5300	6⅝	6⅜	7⅜	6½
26½	22		Anac Wire	100	25½	25½	25½	25
42⅞	29¾	2½	Anaconda	29000	41⅜	40¼	40½	42½
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	1300	34⅞	33	33	34½
94¼	89½	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
18⅞	13⅜	1	Andes Cop	100	18	18	18	18½
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	500	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	63	63	63	63½
4½	3		Arm Ill A	3900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2⅞	2		Arm Ill B	1500	2⅛	2	2	2¼
47	25⅝	8	Arm Ill pf	1900	25⅝	25¼	25¼	26
7	3⅜		Arnold Cons	800	7	6⅞	7	6¾
25	20	2††	Art Metals	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
28⅞	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	1000	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26½
38	22	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	27⅜	26½	26⅝	27⅜
97	85	6	Asso Dcl ipf	200	95	95	95	94¾
203⅜	178½	10	Atchison	2000	202	200½	200½	202
107½	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107½
120	105	10†	Atl Coast L	100	113	113	113	111
39	31	1	Atl G&WI	400	35	34	35	
23⅜	18	1½	Atl Refin	9300	23½	23⅛	23¾	23
13½	8⅞	1‡	Atlas Stores	300	11⅛	10⅞	11½	10
215	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	9500	208	200	203½	209
2⅛	2		Austin N	100	2	2	2	
23	21	3	Austin N new	100	22	22	22	
2⅝	1		Auto a les	300	2	2	2	2½
4½	2¾	3	Auto Sales pf	120	4½	4½	4½	
5½	3		Aviation	9700	5½	4¾	5	5⅛

—B—

25¾	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	39700	27⅜	25⅞	26¾	25⅛
98	88½	7	Baldwin pf	110	99	96	99	98
87⅞	66⅛	7	Balt & O	3600	87½	85½	86	86½
80¼	72¼	4	Balt2& O pf	400	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80¼
64⅞	56½	3½	Bangor & A	400	66⅝	63½	63½	64⅝
14⅜	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	5800	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
79⅜	65	4	Beatrice	200	76⅞	75	75¼	78
60	50	3	Beechnut	110	42	42	42	51⅜
4	2⅞		Belding H	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
80¾	74	5.52	Belg NR ppf	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	4000	24⅜	23	23½	24½
46½	32¼	2	Best & Co	5800	44¾	42⅜	43½	43¼
68⅜	48⅜	6	Beth Steel	32500	69¾	65⅜	67⅝	68¾
123	111½	7	Beth Steel pf	200	121⅞	121¾	121⅞	121⅜
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	700	28¼	27	27	28¼
35	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1100	34½	34	34	34½
74⅞	67½	3†	Borden	43500	74⅝	73½	74	74⅜
30¾	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	7500	29½	29¾	29¾	30¼
22⅜	16½	1½‡	Briggs	3000	22⅛	20⅝	20⅝	22¼
24	16½	2	Briggs & Str	100	23	23	23	23¾
4½	2		Brockway	400	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛	4⅛
66½	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	500	64⅞	64½	64½	65
94¼	85⅜	6	Bkyn Man pf	600	93	92	92	93
121⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	4000	121¾	119½	119½	120½
9½	5½		Bruns Term	700	8½	8	7⅞	9
20½	14¼	1	Bucyrus	800	19⅞	18½	18⅝	19
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	1400	34½	33	33½	34½
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	1100	5⅜	5	5⅜	5¼
12⅜	9	1	Budd Wheel	500	12⅛	11½	12	11⅞
22⅝	13⅜		Bullard	1700	21⅛	20	20	20
15⅜	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	2500	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅜
51	25¾	1½	Burns Br A	100	27⅛	27½	27½	
85	70	7	Burns Br pf	200	65	65	65	70
32¼	21⅛	1	Burroughs	3000	30⅛	29	29⅞	30
31	23¼	2½	Bush Bldg	100	29	29	29	29
112½	109	7	Bush Bldg pf	70	110¼	110¼	110¼	
2	1½		Butte Cop	100	2	2	2	1⅞
1¾	1		Butte & Sup	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
16	12¾		Butterick	1400	17¼	16¼	17	15⅞
69¾	37⅝		Byers	12500	67¼	62¾	64	66⅝

—C—

53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	1400	50⅝	49⅝	49¾	49⅝
32½	36⅜		Calu & Ariz	100	42	42	42	41⅜
8⅛	8		Calu & Hecla	1600	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
39	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1700	39⅝	37	38	38⅞
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	4009	45⅛	44	44⅛	45¼
21½	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	21	20½	20½	20⅝
15½	9½		Capital Adm	1100	15⅝	14½	15	15⅜
36	30		Capital Adm pf	500	36⅞	35¾	36⅜	35½
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	21000	131½	124½	125	129⅝
115½	111	7	Case Thresh pf	10	114	114	114	113
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	2800	44¾	41¾	43	49½
8¾	4½		Celotex ct	600	8¾	8	8¾	8
10¼	5½		Celotex pf	500	11	10¼	11	10
29¾	22¼		Celotex pf	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	27
15⅝	11		Celanese	1600	16	15¼	16	15½
34⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23	23	23	23¼
6¼	2½		Century Rib	800	6	5½	5⅞	6
30½	22½	2	Cerro de P	5000	29½	28	28¾	29½
4¾	2¼		Cert-Teed	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
23¼	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	2000	21¾	20	20¼	21¼
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	3500	53⅞	52⅞	52⅝	53⅞
46⅝	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	6500	45½	44⅞	45	45⅝
7⅞	6¼		Chi Gt West	1800	7⅝	7	7½	7¾
26½	19¼		Chi Gt W pf	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26
15⅜	9½		Chi M&StP pf	1100	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	400	45½	44	44	45
14⅝	9½		Chi Pneu	1800	14⅜	13⅛	13½	14½
30¼	23⅜	3†	Chi Pneu pf	400	34	33½	34	
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	1500	62	61	61	62
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	100	87	87	87	87
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	99	99	99	99½
33⅜	25½	2.40	Childs	1800	33	32	32¾	32½
37⅜	26	2	Chile Copper	20	36¾	36¾	36¾	37⅜
24⅛	15⅞	1	Chrysler	9500	23⅞	22¼	22⅞	24
37⅞	35¾	3.60‡	City Ice	400	37⅞	36¾	37	36
81⅞	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	10	80½	80½	80½	80½
4¾	2¾		City Stores	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
25	20	3½	City Stor A	50	20	19½	19½	
10¼	9		Col Ben Oil	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	
170	142⅞	6	Coca Cola	1800	169¾	169⅜	169⅜	169
51½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	200	48¾	48½	48½	49
15	9		Collins&A	1500	16⅝	14⅞	16¼	14¾
74	72	7	Colln&A pf	100	73½	72½	72½	72½
104	102	6	Col Palm pf	100	103½	103½	103½	
32¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	2200	31	29¾	29¾	30½
115	100½	8	Colo F&I pf	20	115	115	115	115
42⅜	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	10000	44	41⅜	43⅜	42½
107	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf	10000	104	103½	103½	104
111½	73½	6	Col Gas pf A	100	100½	100½	100½	
12½	7¾	¾	Col Graph	3500	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜
21½	18½	2	Com Cred	1000	21⅝	21	21	21½
85	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	84	84	84	85
38½	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35½	35½	35½	
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	700	86½	86¼6	86½	86
31½	25	2	Com Inv Tr	2500	31¾	31	31	30¾
21½	15½	1	Com Sol	15000	21⅛	20	20½	21
12	8	.60	Commwith So	30000	11⅞	11	11⅝	11⅞
99⅜	91½	6	Commwith 6 pf	400	97⅞	97½	97½	97½
11⅝	6⅞		Compsteum	1500	11⅛	10¼	10½	11
15	9⅝	2	Con Film	400	14½	14	14	14½
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	300	18⅜	18	18	18½
99¾	82½	4	Con Gas	12500	100⅞	98½	99¼	99⅜
104½	102	5	Con Gas pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	102½
42½	34¼	6	Con Ry C pf	100	41	41	41	42½
7⅞	¼		Con Textile	300	⅞	⅝	¾	¾
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
29¾	17¾		Cont Bak A	1400	28¾	26⅝	28¾	27⅝
3⅝	2¼		Cont Bak B	1000	3	2¾	2⅞	3
77	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	76	76¼	76⅜	76¾
59⅞	47	2½	Cont Ca	6500	59½	58½	59½	59½
14½	10½	1	Cont Dis Fib	1200	14¼	14	14½	13⅞
43	41	2.40	Cont Ins	2400	43	42½	43	43
4½	2		Cont Motors	1200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅜
12	9¼		Cont Oil	1800	11⅝	11	11½	11⅝
12	8½		Cont Shares	2300	12	11¾	11¾	11½
886⅝	76⅛	3†	Corn Prod	3500	85⅝	85	85	86
14⅞	8¾		Coty	800	14⅝	14¼	14½	14
8¾	4½		Crosley	700	8¾	8	8	8½
38¼	31	2.40	Crown Cork	100	36¾	36	36	37
34¾	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	33⅝	33½	33⅝	34½
63	55⅜	5†	Crucible	100	60½	60½	60½	61⅜
106	103	7	Crucible pf	10	104	104	104	104
2⅝	1⅝		Cuba Cane Prod	200	2	2	2	2
5¼	4		Cuba Co	100	5	5	5	5
5¼	3		Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	3⅞
1½	½		Cub Dom S	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
46	41	4	Cudahy	200	46	45⅝	45⅝	46
100	80⅞	6	Curtis Pub	200	92	92	92	92
118½	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	200	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
4½	2⅝		Curtiss Wr	31700	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
7⅝	3⅝		Curtiss Wr A	4700	7½	7	7¼	
100	95	8	Cushman 8%	20	100	100	100	
41	30¼		Cutler	1500	32¾	32	32	36½

—D—

23	13½		Davison	3200	21½	20¼	20¾	21¾
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	300	21½	21	21	21½
157¼	141	9	Del & Hud	300	157½	156	156	157
102	80	6†	Del Lac&W	1100	97¾	92½	92½	93¾
45⅜	27½	1†	Denv RG pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	
19¼	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	700	19½	19	19	19
22⅜	14½		Diamond M	3900	26½	20	20	20⅜
26	24⅜		Diamond M pf	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
11⅜	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	10	9⅝10⅝	10⅝	10½
20⅝	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	500	20½	20	20	20⅜
102½	83¼	4†	Dupont	19700	103½	99	99½	101
121½	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	121¼	121¼	121½	121½
23	21½		Durham H pf	30	22½	22½	22½	

—E—

12¾	7½		Eastern RM	900	11½	11	11⅛	11⅛
185¾	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	7100	184¼	178½	180	183½
21¾	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	13900	21⅛	19½	19½	20¾
11⅛	3¼		Eitington	200	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅝
69	35½		Eitington pf	100	65	65	65	65¼
67¼	50¾	6	Elec Auto Lt	18000	67¼	62⅝	65½	67
3⅛	2¼		Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	
54¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	29100	58¼	55⅛	57⅛	58⅝
107	100	7	Elec P&L pf	300	107	106	106	107⅜

8	5		Fairbanks pf	10	5	4½	4½	
28	27	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	28	28	28	28½
6¼	3⅝		Fashion Pk	400	4⅝	4	4	4
21¼	13½		Fed Dept St	900	21¼	20¼	21	21
91½	87	6	Fed L&T pf	10	90	90	90	90
18½	10	1	Fed Screw W	900	19½	18	18	18½
30	23	2.40	Fed Wpr Stve	700	30½	27½	27½	28⅝
58¾	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	600	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	58
16	12		Filene	10	22	22	22	
92	85¾	6½	Filene pf	200	91½	91	91½	91
18½	17		Firestone	700	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18
67	58½	6	Firestone pf	700	61⅜	60¼	60¾	61
53¾	41	2½	First Nat St	700	52	51	51	52
⅞	⅝		Fisk Rubber	3100	⅞	⅝	⅝	¾
3	2		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3	3	3	3
35½	31	3	Florsheim S	700	33¼	32¼	32½	33
102	97	6	Florsheim S pf	180	100½	100	100	100½
19¾	12		Follansbee B	200	19¾	19	19	18⅝
84½	31½	2	Foster & Wh	4700	63	60¾	60⅝	62½
32½	22¼		Fourn Nat In	1300	30	29½	29½	31½
13¼	4⅞		Foundation	200	10½	10⅛	10½	
38⅜	23¾	4	Fox A	23700	37	34	35	37½
42	29¼	4	Freeport Tx	9100	39½	37½	37⅝	40

—G—

89	69¾	7	Ill Central	300	89	88½	88½	89
3⅜	2⅜		Indian Mot	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
84	43	4	Ingersoll R	4100	83⅞	80¼	81	84
182	164	4	Ingersoll R	200	170	168¾	168¾	170
70⅝	59¾	4	Inland Steel	200	70	70	70	70
11⅝	7⅝		Inspiration	1000	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅝
1	⅞	.40	Insuran Co	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
9	6¾	.60	Insuran Md cfs	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
31⅜	24½		Interboro RT	300	30⅜	29	29¾	30⅜
4½	2		Intercon Rub	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
5½	2½		Int Agri	2000	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4

BETTER TONE IN WOOL IS PREVAILING

Market Is Quieter but Good Business Is Likely to Continue

The quieter tone noted in the wool market a week ago persists this week, the holiday Monday, naturally, tending to hold up business, also.

The market, as a whole, however, is feeling better and with the statistical side of the market so sound there seems to be every reason to look for a continuance of at least fair business, especially if the labor situation in Lawrence can be smoothed out a bit, as seems likely to be done.

The foreign markets are all very firm tending if anything still against the buyer. Cables from Sydney this week state that there is a moderate supply of good wools in the offerings which are finding a good clearance with demand good from all directions, including America, although importations to this country this year probably will be smaller even than they were last year.

Up to the first of February, it is calculated, only some 37,000 bales have been bought for this country this year in Australia, contrasted with about 70,000 bales in the entire season last year.

Prices quoted on the better types of 64-70s out of Sydney yesterday and Melbourne on Monday were about on a clean landed basis of 45 cents in bonds for wools rather more on the 64s side than on the 70s, while for super 64s, the clean landed costs are figured at about 41@42 cents and for the super 60-64s wools about 39@40 cents is quotable. For the best top-making 64-70s about 39@40 cents is quotable clean basis in bond at Boston.

Foreign Markets Firm

There will be a sale today and tomorrow in Geelong with a good selection. The next sale in New Zealand will be heal in Christchurch on March 3, with offerings of 25,000 bales.

Advices from the Cape indicate a good clearance of wools there with prices fully on parity with the Australian markets, for the best wools.

The River Plate markets are very firm and if anything a bit against the buyer.

Offerings of super skirted wools are being made from Montevideo on the basis of 16½@17 cents for 58-60s; 16@16½ cents for 56s; 15@15½ cents for 50s; 14@14½ cents for IIIs; 13@13½ cents for IVs and 12@12½ cents for Vs. Concordia 58@60s, 56s and 50s are offered at prices about a half cent under the price for competing grades of Montevideo wools.

Argentine IV's and V's of standard type have been offered at 11@11½ cents for the lower and 12@12½ cents for the higher quality. For these same qualities of second clip wools it is difficult to get anything under 11 cents at the present time, all prices being on a cost and freight basis.

The secondary markets of England and the Continent are all firm at the present moment, although the strength in those markets appears to be largely due to the strength in the primary markets rather than to the inherent strength in the cloth markets of Europe.

Quantities for the second Liverpool East India wool auctions have been declared at 14,500 bales for the three-day period, March 3 to 5.

The Bradford market is moderately active but prices there are supported quite as much by the firmness of the primary markets as by the inherent strength of the market at home. The next series of London Colonial auctions will commence March 10. Quantities are to be announced later.

Boston Prices Unchanged

In the local market, prices are not materially changed from the last week. Territory fine and fine medium wools constitute the bulk of the wool sold, with the basic price for good original bag wools at 60 cents. Wools of this type graded for quality are quotable at 61 to 62 cents and strictly fine staple graded wool would command 65 cents without trouble, some houses asking a cent or two more, clean basis. Average wools of the top-making type, including new Arizonas have been sold at 57 to 58 cents.

Half-blood territory wools are quotable at 57 to 62 cents for average to choice wools; possibly 63 cets, clean basis, for the very superior wools of good staple. Three-eighths territory is quotable in the range of 50 to 55 cents for average to choice high grade wool and quarters at 45 to 48 cents.

Some quarter and three-eighth fleece wool is being sold in a limited way, the higher grade of Ohio-Michigan having brought 23½ cents or 45 cents, clean basis, while the lower grade in similar wools would probably bring a cent less, or say 40 cents, clean basis.

Missouri and similar wools have been offered at 21½ cents or 38 cents, clean basis, delivered from the West.

Woolen wools continue in good demand, with prices steadily maintained. B supers have constituted the bulk of the business at 40@45 cents, mostly for average to choice white wool. Noils continue very firm and against the buyer.

Carpet wools are stronger by a cent to 2 cents a pound from the low point. Mohair is slow, and prices and unchanged with 30@35 cents asked for original bag hair depending upon what it is.

CAR LOADINGS SLIGHTLY UP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 14 totaled 720,689 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was an increase of 1634 cars over the preceding week, but a decrease of 172,451 cars from the like week last year. It was also a reduction of 236,809 cars below the like week in 1929.

CUTLER-HAMMER, INC.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 25—Cutler-Hammer, Inc., net for the year ended Dec. 31, was $1,190,289 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $2,687,874 in 1929.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bonds

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87¼	87¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	87½	87½
Alleghany Corpp 5s rct	88	88
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101
Amer Foreign Power 5s	94½	94½
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100½	100¼
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	83⅞	83½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s 42	34⅝	34
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	133½	132
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106¼
Amer T&T sf 5s '80	106⅝	106¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅝
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¼	103½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	105	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	74⅝	74⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Armour & Co '1s '43	76	75¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96½	96½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	121¼	121¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	104½	104½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	97	97
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	31½	31
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅝	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '53	86¾	86¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¾	101½
Balt & Ohio 4s cv	97¼	97
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89¾	89¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅝	108⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103¾	103½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	102½	102¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	102¾	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅜	104⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88¾	88¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101⅞	101⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅜	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	101⅝	101½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105⅝	105⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105½	105½
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅜	99⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	91½	91½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅝	104⅜
Cen RR & Bank of Ga 5s	9¼	99⅛
Cen Hud Gas 5s	105	105
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104¾	104⅝
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	73	73
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	109½	109½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	46½	46⅛
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69⅛
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '39	87¾	87¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96	96
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	100	100
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	30½	30½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	73	72¾
Chicago & Nw 3½s '87	78¾	78
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	91¾	91½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	109¼	109¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109	109
Chicago Railway 5s	66¼	66
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	93½	93½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¾	99¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	93⅜	93⅜
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103¼	103¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅞	92⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	103½	103½
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	104¼	104¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103⅝	103⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	65	65
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98¾
Columbus Power 4½s	97½	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	97
on Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	35
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¾	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	93	93
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	75½	75⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8	8
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45½	45½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	63	63
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	97	97
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	12	11
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	97
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102¼	102¼
Den & Rio con 4s '36	97¼	97⅛
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99½	99½
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¼	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88¾	88¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104
East Ry Minn 4s	96¾	96¼
Erie RR 5s '67	82	81½
Erie RR gen lien	75½	75¼
Erie RR gen '75s	81	81
Erie Gen Rlty 6s '57	110½	110⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fla Cen Penn 5s	99	99
Fla East Coas 5s '74	24½	24
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99¾	99¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	79½	79½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	94
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	95¼	95¼
Gen Theatre Equip 6s	71¾	70
Goodrich 6s '45	69⅜	68¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90⅞	90⅛
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	80¼	80¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 1st	100⅜	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98⅞	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¼	98¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	106½	106⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5s '50	87	87
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	88	88
Houston Oil 5½s	94	93½
Hulson Coal 5s '62	61½	61
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Central 4s '52	92	92
Ill Central 4s '53	89¼	89
Ill Central 4¾s '66	97⅝	96¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	98⅛	96
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96¾	96½
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	91½	91½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	70¾	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100
Int Paper 6s '55	61½	61½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	72½	73½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	83	81½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	95	94
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85¼	84¾
Kan City Pow 4½s	102	102
Kan City Pow & Lh 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79⅜	79⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	101
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	75	75
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95½	95⅛
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	103	103½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100½	100
Lehigh Val 5s '44	77⅜	77⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	109½	108
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¾	99
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	104¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100½	100½
L&N col 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Manha R Ry con '90	56	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98	96¾
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	79½
Meade 6s 44	87	86¾
Metro Water 5½s	67	67
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103½	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91½	91⅜
Mo Pacific s F '77	94	94
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	104¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	100	100
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99½	99½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101½	101¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83⅜	83⅜
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100⅞	100¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅛	98⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¾	107½
NYC&HR cv 6s '34	106⅞	106⅞
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83¾	83¾
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92⅝	92
NY Dock Co 5s '38	70¼	70½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	77	77
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118½	117½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106	106
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	99	99
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	103
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	97½	97
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	86	86
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104	104
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	95	95
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	99¾	99¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	113	113¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	107	107
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '38	102⅜	102⅜
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87⅞	87⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97	97
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	75½	75
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	100
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	87⅞	87⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	100	100
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102⅞	102⅞
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	104⅞
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109⅛	109⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	27	27
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104½	104½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97	97
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101	100⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82	80⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	101	100½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '90	94½	94½
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	88⅝	88¼
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74½	74
Pub Svc Elec & G 4½s '80	103¾	103½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	82⅛	82⅛
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '46	65	65
Rochester Gas 7s '46	100	100
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	86¼	86½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	82¾	82¾
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	101½	101¼
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	49	49
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17¼	17
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	87	87
Shell Pipe 6s '52	91¼	91¼
Shell Union 5s '57	84⅞	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	88	87⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	22½	20
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91½	91½
Sinclair Cn O con 7s '37	99¼	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	97	96¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98¼	98¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '89 ww	98½	98½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109½	109
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	117½	117½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100½
Tex & Pa 5s D '8 wi	98⅜	98⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31⅛	31
Trumbell Steel 5s '40	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	96⅜	96⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79¾	79½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	74¼	74⅛
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	81	81
Wabash RR 4½s '78	84½	84½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	99	99
Wabash RR 5s D '80	93	93½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	62½	62½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	66¼	63
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¼	105¼
Western Electric 5s '44	105¼	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	82
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101	101
Western Union 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	110	109½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90⅝	90⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	8¾	8¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	65⅜	65⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	102	102

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb25	Last Feb24
1st 4¼s '47	104.31	104.31	103.31	
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.14	103.14	103.14	
US 3½s '43	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.23
US 3½s '47	101.17	101.17	101.17	
US 4s '54	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.2
US 4¼s '52	110.30	110.30	110.30	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.6 as 102 6-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	92¼	92½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	92¼	91½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	92	92
Australia 4½s '56	58	58
Australia 5s '55	64	60¾
Australia 5s '57	63½	61½
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96	96
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	86	86
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¾	113⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110¼
Bergen 5s '60	96½	96½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	74½	74¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	75	74¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73⅞	73⅞
Bokota (City) 8s '45	83¼	83¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '60	34½	34⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	30	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40	40
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	66	66
Brazil 6½s '26-57	65½	65½
Brazil 6½ '27-'57	65½	64⅞
Brazil (US) 7s '52	67¼	67¼
Bremen 7s '35	99	97
Brisbane 6s '50 rct	72	72
Brisbane 5s '58	56½	56½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	71	70½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102	101⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	105⅞	105⅞
Canada (Dry) 5s '52	106	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	85	85
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	79¼	79¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	79¾	79¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	100
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	80	79½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	80¾	80¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	86⅛	86⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	87	87
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95½	95½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	77	77
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) 44	95	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96⅝	96⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	90½	90½
Dutch El 6s '47	102¼	102
Estonia Bank 7s '67	62	62
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	97	96⅞
Finland 5½s '58	82¾	82¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¾	90¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	80½	80¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅜	120⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126½	126½
German 7s '49	103⅜	103¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84¾	84¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¾	79½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86¼	86¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	77¾	77⅝
Greek 6s '68	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅝	105¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93½	92
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Medellin 6½s '54	67	67
Meridionale El 7s '57	98⅞	98⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86¾	86¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	53	53
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	54	53
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	99	99
New South Wales 5s '57	85¾	85¼
New South Wales 5s '58	54	53½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway (Mun) Bank 8s '70	102	102
Norway (King) 5s '63	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102¼
Nowray (King) 6s '43	106⅝	106⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	23½	23½
Oriental Dev Ltd 8s '53	99	99
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103	103
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99½	99¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88	88
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅞	104¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	58	58
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	30½	30½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	50½	50½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	81¾	81
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	90	90
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99¼	98½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	81¾	81¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	88	88
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	59½	59
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	71	71
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88	87½
Rumania 7s '59	62½	62½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	92	92
Ruhr 6s	71¼	71¼
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	83½	83½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79	79
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83¼	83¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅛	107⅛
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	92	91½
Siemens 6½s '51	99	99
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	105⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80½	80½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	99⅝	98½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93¼	93¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90⅝	90½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106½	106½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	75½	75½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	76½	76¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81	80
Vienna 6s '52	88½	88¼
Warsaw 7s '58	63	63
Westphalia El 6s '53	72½	72½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98½	98⅝

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Fortune on Wheels

RAILROAD ties, family ties, and some strings of ciphers that don't stand for nothing—these figure interestingly in a report on railroad holdings of certain prominent families in the United States. While these figures appear not to be comprehensive, they give an idea of who's who among the stockholders of railroad companies. The Vanderbilts top the list in this report, being in possession of more than $67,000,000 worth of rail stock. The George F. Bakers, Sr. and Jr., are chalked up for nearly $50,000,000. Edward S. Harkness has some few shares worth $17,000,000-odd. Arthur Curtiss James and the Widener family have a modest $16,000,000 each, the Harriman family more than $12,000,000 and the Fahnestock family more than $10,000,000 at work keeping the Iron Horse all groomed up for twentieth-century action.

Behind the Rise

With more than 325 new high prices for the year emblazoned on the stock market records, explanations of the rise appear to be in order. Probability of improvement in business, the approaching adjournment of Congress and the technical position of the market are among reasons offered. The technical position of the stock market is felt to have been strengthened by the investment buying which has been going on for some months. A big short interest is believed to have been another factor. But a veteran of the street says there's one more influence at work in Wall Street. This influence is of a less dependable character than the three just mentioned. It is the imagination of traders, stimulated by the spectacle that the stock market has staged for the last few weeks.

The Wind Passeth Over It

They like big yields in Gary, Ind., and they like them safe. One broker received this letter from a customer in that town: "I would like to buy some kind of a stock selling between $20 and $30 a share and paying $4 a share annually if you can assure me that the present dividend is safe." Of course, one experienced in the market knows that when a stock paying as much as $4 a year sells as low as $20, that in itself is usually an indication that there is doubt over the maintenance of the dividend.

C. W. M.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.79½	.79½	.79¼	.79¼	+ ¼
May	.82	.82¼	.82	.82½	+ ¼
July	.66⅝	.67⅜	.66½	.67¼	+ 1⅝

Corn

March	.81½	.82½	.81¼	.82½	+ 1⅛
May	.83	.84¾	.83¾	.84⅝	+ 1

Oats

March	.31¾	.33½	.31¾	.33½
May	.33	.33⅝	.33⅛	.33⅝

Lard

March	8.15	8.32	8.10	8.30
May	8.36	8.37	8.35	8.37

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.63	.61½	.62¼	.61⅞
July	.64⅝	.63	.64½	.63⅛
October	.66⅛	.63⅝	.66¼	.65¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73¾	.73¼	.73¼	.73⅛
July	.60¾	.60	.60¾	.60⅛

COTTON IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—A further advance of 14 to 18 points, which carried cotton into new high ground for the movement, was promoted by continued firmness in Liverpool and Alexandria today, but demand tapered off somewhat and prices later reacted under realizing which appeared to be combined with some southern selling and selling for a reaction. The mid-afternoon market was barely steady, with prices back to about yesterday's closing quotations. May contracts, after selling at 11.65 early, reacted to 11.48 around 2 o'clock.

**Experienced Salesmen Wanted

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YOUNG DE ORO IN FIRST PLACE

Wins Two Straight to Take Lead in Amateur Billiards

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	Inn'gs	HR
Alfredo de Oro Jr.....	3	1	66	6
Charles Gill	2	1	44	7
Edward Lee	2	1	63	5
Joseph Raleigh	2	2	58	8
Wallace Weil	1	2	96	4
Hugh S. Doran	0	3	**	**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Alfredo de Oro Jr., son of the former professional pocket-billiard champion, climbed into the lead yesterday in the United States Amateur three-cushion billiard championship at the New York Elks Club when he won the late match on Monday which ended in the early hours of yesterday morning, from Charles Gill of Clarksburg, W. Va., 50 to 36 in 66 innings; and then disposed of Edward Lee of the New York Athletic Club, also hitherto undefeated, in the final game yesterday evening, 50 to 46 in 78 innings.

The other winner yesterday was Wallace Weil of Brooklyn, who defeated Joseph Raleigh of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, 50 to 45 in 98 innings. This is the first win of the Brooklynite.

Alfredo De Oro Jr.—0 0 1 2 1 1 3 0 1 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 2—50. High run—6.

Charles Gill—0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 2 2 0 0—36. High run—4.

Wallace Weil—2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2—50. High run—4.

Joseph Raleigh—0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Affiliated Prod (1.60)	20¾	20¾	20¾
†175 Alum Co Am	132	132	132
1 Am Austin Car	3	3	3
14 Am Cit P&LB (10%F)	9¾	9¼	9¼
8 Am Cm Pw A (10%F)	15¼	15	15¼
9 Am Cyan B	6¾	6¾	6¾
16 Am Equities	31	30	30¾
81 AmAsPen Pw war	5	4¾	5
9 Am Founders	5	5	5
39 Am Gas & El (1A)	73¾	71¾	73¼
8 Am Invest B Gold	40	40	40
2 Am Lt & Trac (2½)	48¾	48	48
1 Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
2 Am Nat Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼
146 Am Super Pow (1.40)	18¾	15¾	16¼
3 Am Sup P 1st pf (6)	95	95	95
1 Am Thread pf (¼)	3¼	3¼	3¼
37 Am Ut&G B vtc (.35E)	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Appalach Gas	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Ark Nat Gas A	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Art Metals	20¾	20	20¾
2 Asso Gas & El	31¾	31¼	31¼
14 Asso Gas & El A	3¾	3½	3¾
1 Asso G & E deb rts	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Asso O & E deb rts	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Asso Rayon	83¾	83¾	83¾
*3 Asso Ray pf	12¾	12¼	12¾
4 Atl Sec Corp	6¾	6	6¼
13 Atlas Util	1¾	1½	1½
2 Atlas Util war	1½	1	1½

B

†100 Bell Tel Can	17	16¾	
3 Bickford	28¼	28½	28¼
1 Bickford	5¾	5¾	5¾
12 Blue Ridge	37½	37½	37½
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	36¾	36½	36½
2 Brad Try & Lt	6	6	6
1 Brillo Mfg	48	48	48
1 Buckeye Pipe	26½	26¾	26½
2 Buf N &E P pf	29½	29¾	29½
1 Bulova Watch pf	5	5	5¾
2 Burco	35	35	35
1 Burco cv pf	¾	¾	¾
1 Burco war			

C

8 Cable & Wire B	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 CAM Co vtc	4¼	4	4¼
81 Can Marc Wireless	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Carib Syn	18¼	18	18
10 Cent Pub Serv A	11½	11½	11½
92 Cent States El	67½	65½	65½
3 Cent Sts El pf xw	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Chath Ph Al nv	20¼	19¾	20
85 Cities Service	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Cities Serv pf	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Cit Serv B pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Colomb Syn	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Colon Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
13 Colum Oil & G vtc	21	21	21
1 Colum Pict vtc	2¾	2¼	2¼
36 Comwlth & So war	10¾	10½	10½
3 Commun Wat Serv	¾	¾	¾
18 Comstock Tun	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Cons Cop Min	95	95	95
1 Cons G&E Balt	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Cons Gas Util A	15	14¾	15
2 Cons Laundries	45	45¼	45¼
†125 Cont Shares cv pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
†50 Cont Shares pf B	11¾	11	11¼
17 Cord Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 Creole Pet	13¼	13¾	12¾
4 Crocker & Wheel	½	½	½
1 Crown Cent Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
28 Curtiss Wright war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cusi Mex Min			

D

2 Dayton Airpl	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Deere & Co	37¾	36¾	37¾
24 De Forest	5¾	5½	5¼
19 Detroit Aircraft	7	7	7
1 Doehler Die-Cast	18¾	18½	18½
3 Douglas Airc	26½	26	26¾
2 Dresser Mfg B	36¾	35	36¾
2 Driver Harris	2	2	2
4 Durant Mot			

E

6 East States Pow B	17¾	17	17
1 Edis Bros Strs	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Eisler Elec	60¾	59	60
445 El Bond & Sh	105	105	105
1 El Bond & Sh pf	93½	93½	93½
1 El Bond & Sh 5½ pf	20½	19¾	20½
3 El Pow Assoc	19½	19½	19½
21 El Pow Assoc A	35¾	35¼	35¼
6 El P&L opt war	14¾	14¼	14¼
3 Elec Share	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Electric Share pf	35¼	35	35
2 Empire Pow	2½	2½	2½
1 Emp Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Eng Gold Mines	2	2	2
6 Europe El deb rts			

F

2 Fageol Mot	1	1	1
1 Fairchild Avia	36	35¾	36
4 Food Machinery	27¾	27½	27½
2 Ford Mot Cana A	97½	97½	97½
5 Ford Mot France	17¾	17½	17¾
40 Ford Mot Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Foremost Fabrics	5¾	5½	5¾
9 Fox Theatre A	9¾	9½	9¾

G

†50 Gamewell Pf	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Gen Aviation Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾
21 Gen Bak	2	2	2
3 Gen Bak pf cod	28	27¾	27¾
3 Gen Bak N Y	18¾	18	18
2 Gen Bak Ltd rct	11	11	11
2 Gen Elec Ltd rct	68	68	68
†50 Gen Gas & El cv pf B	½	½	½
11 GenMot Mach	30	29¾	29¾
6 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	8½	8	8½
3 Globe Underwrit	½	½	½
1 Gold Coin	48	48	48
Golden Center Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
70 Goldman Sachs	29	29	29
1 Graymur	119	119	119
†10 Gt A & P 1st pf	15	15	15
1 Guenther Bud	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Gulf Oil Corp Pa			

H

2 Hecla Min	7	7	7
1 Helens Rubenstein	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Hudson Bay M & S	65¾	65½	65¾
2 Humble Oil	50	50	52
†6 Ill Pow & Lt $6 pf			

I

1 Imp Oil Can	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Ind Ter Ill A	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Ind Pipe Line	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Interconst Trade	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Interconn Petrol	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Internat Pet	13	13	13
1 Inter Saf Ras B	10¾	10¼	10¼
8 Inter Util B	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Interstate Equit	10½	10½	10½
1 Irving Air Ch	1	1	1
2 Iron Cap Cop	4½	4½	4½
4 Ital Superpow A			

K

4 Kirby Pet	1⅞	1½	1⅞
11 Kolster Brandes	⅞	⅞	⅞

L

2 Lakey Fdy	25	25	25
1 Lefc Realty pf	26	25½	25¾
9 Lehigh C & N	1¾	1½	1½
17 Loew's war	28	28	28
1 Lone Star Gas	1	1	1¼
4 Louis L & E			

M

1 MacMarr St	11½	11½	11½
10 Magdalena Syn	⅝	⅝	⅝
17 Mavis Bott	1	1	1
1 Mayflow Asso	43	43	43
5 Memphis Nat Gas	11¾	11¼	11¼
4 Mead Johnson	96	96	96
1 Merritt Chap & S	14	14	14
1 Mesta Mach	32	32	32
2 Metro Ch Stores	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Mid St ePt B vtc	24¾	23¾	24¾
3 Mid W Sc Util	24	24	24¼
2 Mid W Util (8%F)	3½	3½	3½
1 Mid West Ut B war	1	1	1
2 Midl'd N G A (1.20R)	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Mo Kans P L (10%F)	½	½	½
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	¼	¼	¼
4 Montecat deb rt			

N

2 National Am Co	4	4	4
1 Nat Container pf (2)	16	16	16
1 Nat Dairy pf A (7)	107¼	107½	107½
3 Nat Fuel & Gas (3)	23¼	23¼	24¼
10 Nat Investors	5	5	5
1 Nat Rub Mach	16½	16½	16½
3 Nat Short T S A (½A)	5	5	5
14 Nat Un Rad	80	80	80
†50 Neisner pf (7)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 New Haven Clock (1)	48½	48½	48½
1 New Jer Zinc (3G)	56½	56½	57
6 Newmont Min (4)	27½	27½	27½
1 N Y Hamburg (2½)	65½	65½	65½
1 N Y Steam pf (2.60)	118¼	118¼	118¼
†25 N Y Tel 6½% pf (6½)	14¾	13¾	14¼
150 Niag Hud Pow (.40)	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Niag Hud P A war	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Niag Shares Md (.40)	18	17¾	17¾
4 Noranda Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾
28 Nor Am Avia A war	3½	3¾	3½
2 Nor Am Util Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Nor European Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 North States P A (8)	135	134½	135

O

30 Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Outboard Mot A	5¾	5¾	5¾

P

1 Pacific West Oil	13	13	13
3 Pandem Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Pantepec Oil	27½	27½	27½
†90 Pender Groc A (3½)	8	7¾	8
8 Pennroad Corp (.30)	65	65	65
3 Pa Wat & Pow (3)	85	84¾	84¾
1 Peo Lt Pow A (2.40)	24	24	24
9 Phoenix Sec Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Phoenix Sec Corp pf	24	24	24
2 Pilot Radio A	9	9	9
1 Premier Gold	¾	¾	¾
8 Prudential Invest	13¼	12	13
6 Pub Util Hold	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Pub Util Hold war	1½	1½	1½

R

1 Rainbow L Prod B	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Raytheon Mfg vtc	13	13	13
7 Reiter Foster	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Reliance Int'l A	5	5	5
2 Reliance Int'l B	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Reliance Manage	6¾	6½	6¾
5 Reybarn Inc	3¼	3¼	3¾
1 Reynolds Invest	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Roan Ant Cop	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Roosevelt Field	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Russeks Fifth Av	5	5	5

S

40 St Anthony Gold	18¼	17¾	17¾
20 St Regis Paper	8½	8¾	8¾
2 Satzel Co	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Seaboard Util	38½	37½	38½
4 Sec Corp Gen	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Segal Lock	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Selected Indust	66	66	66
1 Sel Ind full pd stpd	2¾	2½	2¾
11 Sentry Saf Control	5	5	5
33 Shattuck Denn	35¾	35½	35½
2 Shenandoah pf	9¾	9½	9½
2 Silica Gel clf	172½	168	172½
90 †Smith A O	1¾	1½	1¾
1 So Am Airlines 1st pd	3½	3½	3½
39 South Cal Ed rts	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 South Penn Oil	6½	6½	6½
15 Southwest Gas Utl	¾	¾	¾
1 Span & Gen rcts	3½	3½	3½
17 Stand Oil Ind	35½	35½	35½

Sales (in hundreds)

1 St Oil Ky	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 St Pow & Lt	38	38	38
4 Starrett pf	8¼	7¾	8¼
3 Strauss (Nathan)	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Stutz Mot Am	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Sunray Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Swift & Co	37½	37½	37½
3 Swift Int	38	37½	37½

T

1 Taylor Mill Corp	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Tampa El	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Technicolor Inc	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Teck Hugh Gold	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Transcont Air Tr	4¾	4¾	4¾
38 Trans Lux D Pict A	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 Tri Utilities	14½	14½	14½
1 Truns Fork Stores	16	15¼	15¼
168 Tubize Chat B	11½	11¼	11½
2 Tung-Sol Lamp	1	1	1
1 Twin Sts Nat Gas A	1	1	1

U

3 Union Nat G Can	14¾	14½	14¾
1 United Carr Fas	7	7	7
4 United Corp war	11¼	11	11¼
3 United Dry Dock	3¼	3¼	3¼
63 Unit Founders	11	10¾	11
67 United Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 United Gas war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 United Gas pf	92	92	92
182 Un Lt & Power A	31¼	30½	31¼
1 US & Int Sec pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 US & Overseas	6¼	6¼	6¼
28 US Elec Pow	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 US Elec Pow war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 US Finish	8½	8½	8½
1 US Foil B	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 United Verde Ext	23	23	23
2 Univer Ins	8¾	8½	8¾
5 Utility Equities	14	13¾	13¾
9 Util Pow & Lt	37¾	36	37
4 Util P&Lt B ctf	9¾	9	9¼
23 Utility & Indus	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Utility & Ind pf			

V

11 Vacuum Oil	66	65¼	65¾
1 Van Camp Packing	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Vick Finance	7	7	7

W

2 Wenden Cop Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 West Air Express	19	19	19
1 Wil-Low Cafet	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Wilson Jones	20¼	19½	20¼
1 Woodley Petrol	3½	3½	3½

Y

1 Y Oil & Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

4 Ala Pow 5s 68	103½	103½	103½
10 Ala Pow 4½s 67	94½	98½	98½
6 Alumin Ltd 5s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s 40	77	76½	77
7 Am G&E 5s 2028	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	105½	105½	105½
10 Am Roll M 5s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Am Roll M 4½s '33	97¾	70	97¾
3 Am Seat 6s 36	70	87	70
2 Appalach Gas 6s 45	87	71¾	87
7 Appalach Gas 6 45 B	72	97¾	71¾
14 Ark Pr&Lt 5s 56	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Ark P&Lt 5s '56 new	97¾	89½	97¾
2 Asso Elec 4½s 53	90	90	90
4 Asso G&E 5s 58 inv ct	70¾	70	70
4 Asso G&E 5s 50	76¾	76¾	76¾
16 Asso G&E 5½ '77	91½	91½	91½
5 Asso G&E 5s 58	76¾	76¾	76¾
23 Asso G&E 5s 68	68	68	68
3 Asso G&E 4½ 49 C	68	68	68
3 Asso Tel Util 5½ '44 C	89¼	89¼	104½
3 Bell Tel Can 5 57 B	104½	104½	104½
10 Bell Tel Can 5 60 C	104½	102½	102½
2 Bost & Me 4s m 33	102½	102½	102½
10 Buffalo Gen Elec 5 '56	104¾	104	104
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 wi	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Caro P&L 5 66	100¾	100½	100½
6 Caterp Trac 5 45	72	72	73
6 Cent St El 5½s 54	67	66¾	68¾
5 Cent St El 5 '48	87	81½	81½
1 Cent St P&L 5½s 53	102½	100¼	100¼
4 Chic Dist El 5½s 35 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Chic Rap Tr 5s 27	66½	66½	66½
5 Cin St. Car 5½ 52 A	85	85	85
1 Cities Ser 5 66	75	75	75
1 Cities Ser 5 50	80½	80½	80½
42 Cities Ser 5 50	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Cit Ser G 5½ 42	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Cit Ser Pw 5½ 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Col G&E 5 '61	74	74	74
1 Cons G U 6½ A '43xw	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Cons Gas Util 6s A '43	83¾	83¾	83¾
11 Cont G & E 5s '58 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Cont Oil 5½s '37	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	99	99	99
5 Denv & Salt Lk 6s '60	62	62	62
2 Dix Gulf G 6½ '37 ww	93	93	93
1 DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	59	59	59
4 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	59¾	59¼	59¾
10 Ed Elec Ill 5s '53	102½	102½	102½
2 El Paso N G 6½s '38	105	105	105
6 Emp O & R 5½s '42	78	78	78
2 Elec P & L 5s 2030	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	87½	86¾	87½
3 Fairbanks Morse 5s '42	96½	96½	96½
1 Garlock Pack 6s '39	90	90	90
2 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 Geo Pow 5s '57	103¾0	100%	100%
10 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	88	87½	88
3 Hood Rub 7s '36	75	75	75
5 Hygrade Fds 6s '40 A	45	45	45
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	102	102	102
3 Indianapls P&L 5s 57 A	101½	101½	101½
1 Insull Util Inv 6s 40 B	93½	93½	93½
3 Intercon P 6s 48 A xw	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Intercon P 6s ev 48	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Interl Sec Minn 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Jersey C P&L 5½ 45 A	102¼	102¼	91
1 Kelvinator 6s 36 xw	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Kop Gas & C 5½s 58	100%	100%	100%
1 Kop Gas & C 5s 47	100%	100%	100%
5 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	103	102¾	103
5 Lehigh P&L 5s 42	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Lone Star Gas 5s 42	98	98	98
36 Louis P&L 5s 57	100	100	100
1 Mass Gas 5s 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Mid West Util 5s 33	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Milw El Ry & L 5s 71	100¾	100¾	103
1 Milw Gas & El 4½s 67	103	103	103
6 Minn G L 4½s 50	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Mont L&P 5s 51 A	104	103½	104
1 N Pow & L 6s 2026 A	103¾	104¾	104¾
1 NN Pow & L 5s 2030 B	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Nat Pub Serv 5s 78	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Nev Cal El 5s 56	92	92	92
5 N Eng G&E 5s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
6 N Eng G&E 5s 48	90¾	90¾	90½
8 NE Gas&El 5s'47	90	89½	89½
7 NY Pow&L 4½s'67	96¾	96½	96½
1 Nor Am 5s '61	97½	97½	97½
6 Nor Ind P S 4½s'70E	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Nor Oh P&L 5½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Nor Oh P&L 5½s'51	103	103	103
5 Nor State P 6½s'33	100½	100½	100½
1 Nor State P 5½s '50P	100½	105	105
1 Nor State P 6s '48A	105½	105	105
5 Ohio Edison 5s '60	101½	101½	101½
2 Osgood 6s '38	65	65	65
63 Pac G&E 4½s '60P	97½	97¾	97½
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
8 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	83¾	83¾	83¾
15 Penn Oh Ed 6s '40 xw	102½	103¾	102½
6 Penn P&L 5s '52B	103¾	103¾	102¾
6 Penn Tel Cp 5s C '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Penn Tel Cp 5s C '70	70¾	69¾	70¾
33 Peop Lt&P 5s '79 ww	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Phila B&W 4½s G '77	103¼	101½	101½
1 Potomac Edis 5s '56 B	101¼	96	96¼
10 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '80E	98¼	98	98¼
1 Pub Ser Okla 5s '57 D	98	98	98¼
3 Pur Sd P&L 5½s'49	101	100¾	101
15 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	72	71¼	71¼
1 Saxet Corp 6s '48	74	82¼	82¼
1 Servel Corp 6s '48	95¾	74	74
10 Sh W & P 4½s '67 A	96¾	95¾	95¾
20 Sh W & P 5s '70 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Shawsheen 7s '31	101¾	103¾	104
6 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	103	103¾	103¾
1 South Cal Ed 5s '44	103¾	104½	104½
3 South Cal Ed 5s '51	104¾	104½	104½
1 South Cal Gas '57s '37	94	94	94
6 South Nat Gas 6s '44	82½	82¼	83¼
1 So West Nat G 6s '45	69½	69½	69½
5 St G & E 6s '35	100¾	100	100
5 St G & E 6s '51	98¾	98	98¼
20 St G & E 6s '51	98¾	98	98¼
12 St G & E 5s '60	96¾	96½	96½
6 Stand Gas 6s '50	101	101	101
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	101	101¾	101¾
15 Tenn El P 5s '56 new	101¾	101¾	104½
1 Tex El Serv 5s '60	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	100%	100%	100%
5 Tex P&L 5s '56	77¾	77	97¾
4 Thermoid 6s '34	82¾	62	62
9 Tri Util 5s '79	102¼	102½	102½
4 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	85½	85½	85½
1 Un Am Inv 5s '48 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Un L & P 6s '75	99	99	99
1 Un Lt & P 6½s '74	101½	101½	101½
6 Un L & Ry 6s '52 A	102	82	82
1 US Rub 6½s '33	85¾	85¾	85½
2 US Rub 6s '33	79½	79½	79½
7 Van Swering 6s '35	79¾	79¾	79½
3 Virg Pub S 5½s A '46	94¼	94	94
1 Webster Mil 6½s '33	98	98	98
1 Wes Penn Pw 5s '46 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 West Pa 5s 2030	97.102%	102¾	102%
1 Westvaco Chl 6½s '37	102	102	102

(CURB FOREIGN BONDS)

1 Buen A Prv 7½s '47	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 Canada 4s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	76½	76	76½
1 Com Priv Bk 6½s '37	84¾	84¾	84¾
13 Ercole L E 6½ A '53ww	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Euroo Elc 6½ '65 xw	77	77	77
1 Farmers N Mtg 7s '42	75¼	75¼	75¼
25 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	74¼	74	74¼
16 Hamburg El 6½s '38	83	82¾	83
1 Hanover St 6½s '49	81	81	81
5 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	71	71	71
5 It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	70¾	69¼	70¾
2 Mendosa Pr 7½s '51	60¾	60¼	60¼
5 Nip El Pow 6½s '53	92	92	92
2 Potrero Sug 7s '47 xw	60	60	60
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	77¼	77	77¼
1 Saar Basin Con 7s '35	100	100	100
10 Sax Pub Wks 5s '32	83½	93½	93½
6 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	73	71	71
6 Terni Elec 6½s '53	79¾	78¼	78¼
1 Un Indust 6½s '41	79	79	79

†Actual sales. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10% in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

EATON AXLE & SPRING CO.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25—Eaton Axle & Spring Company, including Wilcox-Rich Corporation, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $1,264,833 after depreciation, federal taxes, class A dividends of Wilcox-Rich Corporation and equity of minority interest of class B stock, equal to $2.83 a share on 892,964 shares of Eaton Axle outstanding at the end of the year. In 1929 net existing Wilcox-Rich Corporation was $1,502,441 or $3 a share on 300,900 shares then outstanding.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	1¼%
Commercial paper	3¼@3½	1¼@2¼
Customers' loans	3¼@4½	3
Collateral loans	3	3
Time loans—		Last
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾
Four to six months	1¼@2¼	1¼@2¼

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	29½d	29½d
Bar silver in London	29d	29⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$68,000,000	
Year ago today	78,000,000	$1,338,000,000
Balances	10,000,000	186,000,000
Year ago today	12,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	34,824,145	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1⅛
60 days	1⅛@1⅛
90 days	1⅛@1⅛
4 months	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8½
Chicago	3

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Where: Corsica, France, Italy and Spain.

When: 1768-1844.

Why famous: The oldest of the brothers Bonaparte, who in various capacities was used to further the ambitions of Napoleon. Born at Corte in Corsica, educated at the college at Autun in France and at the University of Pisa, Joseph was still young when he returned to his native island and became involved in its struggle to gain release from the rule of France. Soon he was obliged to seek refuge in France, where he settled at Marseilles and was drawn only occasionally into further attempts to recover Corsica for France.

As the amazing career of Napoleon began to shape itself, the future Emperor saw ways in which Joseph might be of service in the project of enlarging his empire. Joseph had his small part in his brother's Italian campaign, he was sometimes a member of the French ministry, sometimes he helped to frame important treaties, and once during Napoleon's absence he acted as head of the Government. In that same year, 1805, Napoleon sent him to Naples at the head of a French army; and in the following year proclaimed him King of Naples.

But Napoleon, who, as one historian has said, "was never content with his achievements or his glory," became impatient over Joseph's leisurely and lenient methods with his new subjects. While Joseph's position was difficult enough at Naples, it was immensely more so when, in 1808, he was made King of Spain. Although Joseph remained there for about eight years, he was never much more than a figurehead. Finally Napoleon himself had to lead his armies to quell the Spanish uprisings; only to see the Duke of Wellington, during the Peninsular War, slowly but surely drive the French back to their own side of the Pyrenées. Upon the downfall of Napoleon, Joseph lived for a time in the United States; then he returned to finish his days in Florence. A weak but well-intentioned man, whose rôle seemed always to be wrongly cast; yet in appearance he greatly resembled his stronger brother, Napoleon, for whom he seems to have kept his affection and admiration.

A Word a Day

Publish

This word comes to us from the Latin *publicare*, "to make public," and we use it in its original sense.

The word is a broader one than "print," which has specific application to only one phase of publishing—the typesetting, presswork, etc. A printing society is one in which the members are engaged in the various operations of printing; a publishing society is one whose membership includes everyone in any way engaged in "making public" what is to be communicated.

Pub'-lish is accented on the first syllable; sound u as in up, i as in it.

"The book had to be thoroughly revised before it could be published."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Detroit News: The first of life's cruel disillusions for us was suffered at the age of 11, when someone in the row behind, at "Uncle Tom's Cabin," remarked, "Them bloodhounds is Great Danes."

San Francisco Chronicle: Natural scientists who say the north pole ice is melting, though there's no change in the ocean, never forgot to empty the drip pan.

In Lighter Vein

One Self-Approving Hour

The Beaver sometimes contemplates the dam
And says: "Nice job! I'm proud of that, I am!"

The Oriole regards her swinging nest
And flutes, "Of all fine cradles, there's the best!"

The She-Bear cuffs her cubs with loving paw
And growls, "A sweeter pair I never saw!"

Erect upon the ant heap, cries the Ant:
"Say! Who can make a mountain if I can't?"

So you, I trust, have similarly stood
And looked upon your work and found it good.

—*Unidentified clipping.*

The Old Mirror

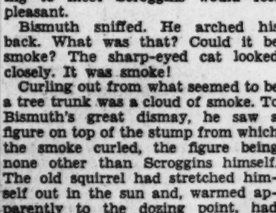
Very Pompous Lady (in antique shop): "And here, I suppose, is another of the horrible portraits you call 'art'."

"Excuse me, madam," said the shopkeeper, quietly, "but that's a mirror."—*Epworth Herald.*

Proper Location

"That canary you sold me hasn't sung a note yet."

"Shut him up in the bathroom."—*Animal Life.*



New York Medley

"Carry your bags, Mister?"

A Quotation for Today

THE smallest good deed is better than the grandest intentions.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Consideration

(H. W. Brockway, in Our Dumb Animals)

A DOG was swimming across the Connecticut River, when one of the Hartford-New York steamboats was bearing down close to the dog which was then about midway of the channel. Had the steamer continued at the speed she was then making, it would have been impossible for the dog to have gotten across the channel. Either he would have been struck by the steamer or else he would have been sucked down by the undertow.

I was standing on the upper deck talking with the captain, Captain Bacon. He espied the dog before I did and called my attention to it. He immediately gave orders to slow down the steamer and also to swerve her as far as possible, which could be but slightly, away from the dog. And, of course, the dog was saved.

Whenever I see a ruthless, careless automobile driver showing no mercy whatever to a cat, a dog, or a chicken that happens to get in his way, this incident comes back to me with special clearness. And what is the checking of the speed of an automobile compared with the slowing down of a large steamer! Would that there could be a Captain Bacon at every automobile wheel!

Odds and Ends

Sidewalks of New York

New York's first sidewalk appeared on Broadway in 1790, while the first pavement (of cobblestones) was laid in 1651.

Clean Journalism in Denmark

A committee of high police officials and eminent men in many fields has been formed in Denmark to combat the sensational and elaborate reports and pictures of crime and criminals in the press.

Nasturtium

The word nasturtium comes from two Latin words meaning "nose" and "to turn" and alludes to its pungent taste, causing one to make a wry face.

Peaceful Colombia

Although bordered by five other nations, Colombia does not have any forts on its 3000 miles of frontier or 1100 miles of seacoast.

The Children's Corner

Scroggins Wasn't on Fire

BISMUTH, the cat, walked daintily along Holmes Walk, Boston Common. The large orange ribbon tied in a great bow about his neck would have made any cat walk daintily. Bismuth purred to himself contentedly. There was sun on the walk and a feeling of early spring in the air even though it wasn't spring. Bismuth was feeling very much at his best, not only because of the bright day but because he was expecting any minute to meet his new friend, Roger P. Scroggins. Anyone expecting to meet Scroggins would feel pleasant.

Bismuth sniffed. He arched his back. What was that? Could it be smoke? The sharp-eyed cat looked closely. It was smoke!

Curling out from what seemed to be a tree trunk was a cloud of smoke. To Bismuth's great dismay, he saw a figure on top of the stump from which the smoke curled, the figure being none other than Scroggins himself. The old squirrel had stretched himself out in the sun and, warmed apparently to the dozing point, had fallen asleep. He had placed his high silk hat over his face. His cane was at his side. And sure enough, from the stump on which he rested came curling a wisp of smoke.

Bismuth is no cat for standing idle when smoke curls from the stump on which a new friend is resting. Especially if the friend is asleep at the moment. There are cats which may walk off and seek their duty elsewhere in such a situation. Not Bismuth. He let out the cry of warning which has made the Bismuth family famous in their neighborhood—"Yeeee-Ow!" and in long bounds the Bismuth who so lately had been purring in contentment leaped to reach his friend's side.

"Mister Scroggins! Mister Scroggins!" he shrieked. With his forepaws on the edge of the stump, Bismuth yelled in the Scroggins ear. From under the hat Scroggins peered at his friend.

"My good friend," said Scroggins, "you seem excited."

"Quick, quick!" said Bismuth, "Yeeee-Ow!"

Scroggins brought himself to a sitting position, put on his hat and reached for his cane. "Say that again," said Scroggins, smiling.

Bismuth let out again the family cry—"Yeeee—Ow!"

"My, my!" said Scroggins. "You must give me some more of those words."

Bismuth's eyes by now were fairly popping. "Don't you see," he said to the placid old squirrel, "that there's smoke curling from this very place you're sitting on!"

Scroggins laughed and laughed, threw his head back and laughed again.

"My dear Bismuth," he said. "I see you don't know your Boston Common as well as you might. That smoke is coming from there"—and the Scroggins' cane whiffed a wisp of smoke into eddies—"because it's supposed to come from there."

Bismuth's whiskers twitched.

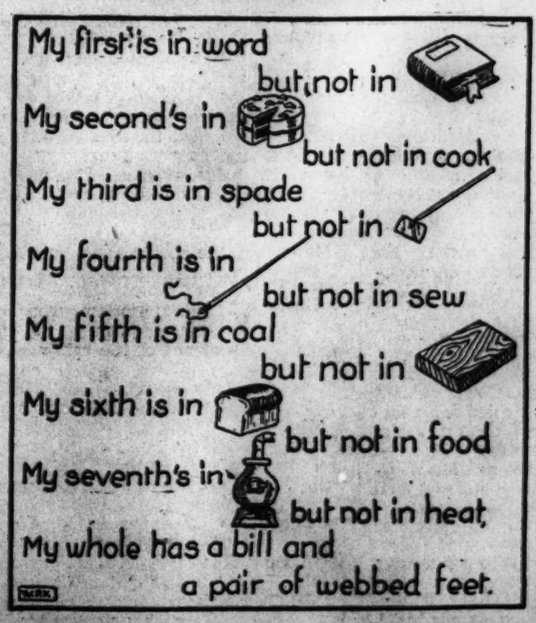
"Yes," said Scroggins, "it's supposed to come out the hole." He pointed to a slit in the side of the stump. "This looks like a tree stump. It's really iron. And it's hollow and they put waste paper into it and other things they want to burn. And then they burn it. And the stump becomes nice and cozy and warm and altogether makes a lovely place to sit on, especially if the day is one of these days before spring."

Bismuth's orange ribbon stared at Scroggins, as did Bismuth's eyes, questioningly.

"Of course, you wouldn't know that. But now you do." Scroggins jumped nimbly down. "But it was worth it to hear you say those words. Please say them again."

And Bismuth obligingly threw back his head and from his throat came a series of "Yeeee—Ows" that called forth loud and hearty applause from Mr. Scroggins.

Illustrated Charade


My first is in word
but not in
My second's in
but not in cook
My third is in spade
but not in
My fourth is in
but not in sew
My fifth is in coal
but not in
My sixth is in
but not in food
My seventh's in
but not in heat
My whole has a bill and
a pair of webbed feet.

If You Follow the Seven Clues Given Above, Substituting the Names of the Objects for the Pictures, You Will Find a Name Familiar to Monitor Readers. One Letter Must Be Taken From Each of the Words Offering a Clue.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hand-Shaking Puzzle:

Twenty-one handshakes. Each person shakes hands with six people. Hands are offered 42 times—and shaken 21 times.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Age of Plenty, But—

TO EVEN the casual observer there is one fact that stands out of the ruck of economic phenomena. It is that supply is constantly overtaking demand. Virtually all commodities that enter into trade, with the exception of gold, are said to be overproduced.

Surely this condition of things should inspire neither fear nor hopelessness. Reverse the facts, and imagine a world in which demand was constantly overtaking supply, and a real problem would be presented. Such a condition indeed appeared to be the phenomenon of the economic world of 150 years ago. Ready as men are to think of their problems as insoluble, they fell a prey to gloom and forebodings, which the economists of the day characterized as "laws." Malthus, for example, jumped to the dismal theory that consumption in the sense of mouths would forever be pressing on production, and for a century man wallowed in Malthusianism.

Today the fact is that production is pressing upon consumption. The transformation has been accomplished by carrying power—electric, hydraulic, pneumatic and automotive—into every home, industry and field. Relieved of dependence on human agencies, production nowadays knows few limitations. So far has the process already gone that Paul M. Warburg, the well-known American banker, speaking recently to the shareholders of the Bank of Manhattan Company, said: "One might say that behind every visible producer the inventive genius of man has now placed a hundred invisible producers."

Yet men are almost as fearful as they were 150 years ago. They are bemused by economic terminology. Whenever a general glut of commodities appears out of invisible production, the layman is told that he is witnessing "the downswing of the business cycle," the explanation for which, beginning with the sunspots of Professor Jevons, is translated variously, but generally in terms of the immutable. All that the man in the street knows is that the social consequences are the same whether production is laggard or profligate—unemployment, bread lines, empty farms, and revolutions.

A favorite device for reëstablishing equilibrium is to demobilize the invisible producers. Restriction schemes become the order of the day. Production is curtailed in other ways—calves are killed in the Argentine, catches of fish are thrown back into the ocean, grapes are destroyed in California, wheat is locked up.

But is not restriction of output wrong so long as human needs remain unsatisfied? Mr. Warburg seems to regret that he cannot evoke a hundred invisible consumers to match his hundred invisible producers. That may be a problem for the far distant future, but not yet, while visible consumers go visibly unsupplied.

Existing demand can be satisfied only by putting into the hands of consumers the means wherewith to buy their quota of production. "With a world system properly functioning," says Sir Arthur Salter, in a notable article in the London Times, "purchasing power should in total approximate with the world's productive capacity." Obviously this is impossible so long as non-human production contributes a hundred times as much as human production to the total pool of commodities. For buying power is distributed mainly in the form of wages which are not paid to the invisible producers.

Hence arises the growing assumption of responsibility by the state to distribute purchasing power without requiring that work shall be done to earn it. Laissez faire has disappeared so completely as a working basis in government that the state now assumes the task of taking care of the jobless, the aged and the disabled. Yet, on final analysis, this is a makeshift method of trying to equate supply and demand. It tries to establish the equation within the limits of a monetary system which, though making much progress, has not marched alongside the productive system.

What is wanted is that the technical genius applied a hundred years ago to production shall now be duplicated by financial genius applied to the task of distributing it. That there is a realization that this is the next problem to which the world must address itself is indicated in a recent monthly letter issued by the Royal Bank of Canada, which stated: "When overproduction becomes general in many lines, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that it is the price structure, which in turn is governed by the monetary situation, that is at fault."

Entertaining the Disarmers

GENEVA would seem to have the first claim as the site for the World Disarmament Conference next year, and there is a widespread feeling that it should not be deprived of an important international meeting held under the auspices of the League of Nations. But many other European cities are making a bid, and their arguments are supported in various quarters.

A little sum in arithmetic throws an interesting light on the financial benefit that must accrue to the chosen place. It is estimated that delegates, experts, staffs, newspaper men, and onlookers will number from 4000 to 5000. It is supposed that the conference will last more than six months. It is regarded as reasonable that, counting the hire of offices and consulting rooms, the average expenditure per head will be $10 a day. If one multiplies 5000 persons by 200 days and then by $10 one arrives at a total of $10,000,000.

It may be that some of the figures are exaggerated; but when all deductions are made, and the total is taken as indicative rather than exact, it is certain that a lot of money will be brought to the city chosen as the seat of the conference. It is therefore not surprising that enterprising mayors and syndicates of initiative should be prepared to welcome the conference with open arms. Moreover, think what an advertisement will be given to the selected place!

Offers are being received from, among other places, Biarritz, Barcelona, San Sebastian, Vienna, Brussels. But even were Geneva not available it might be desirable to look to another Swiss city—partly because Switzerland is already a neutral country and therefore peculiarly fitted to be the scene of international negotiations, and partly because it is necessary to build up such a neutral country; if Switzerland were not a neutral country it (or another country) should be made one, but being a neutral country it should be consolidated in that highly important rôle.

These are not trivial observations; they have much more than a superficial significance, for one of the world's needs is to have a settled center of international affairs, a permanent refuge where purely national views will be dissolved in an international atmosphere, where the representatives of all peoples can meet on common ground, and where there can be no thought of embarrassing and compromising the receiving country.

Education's Left Wing

TO THE layman two consecutive educational conventions in one week may at the least seem "aimless repetition"—to borrow a phrase from school rhetorics. Why two? Who are these "progressives" who feel they must run a separate show from that of the National Education Association?

According to their own explanation, a great educational movement such as that dominated by the public schools of the United States, growing steadily over a long period of time and dating from days when the attitude toward the child was very different from what it is today, is likely to change from within too slowly for reformers who wish to come at the entire subject from a fresh point of view. So it is that, led by Prof. John Dewey, Col. Francis Parker and others, a group of educators separated themselves from traditional methods and formed a movement which became known in the United States as the "progressive," and throughout Europe, Asia and South America as the "new," education.

The fundamental ideals of this movement—as an organization it is little over a decade old—are based upon an emphasized confidence in the child. Instead of a small person who must be disciplined and trimmed down to fit certain adult standards, the child in the progressive school, these left-wingers declare, is recognized as an individual who with due opportunity under harmonious conditions, normally seeks learning and individual and social progress. The teacher is described, therefore, not as a taskmaster and disciplinarian. She is, rather, an enterprising guide, who sees to it that the classroom environment and her own guidance present to the child, in a way he early accepts the best means of learning what he needs to learn.

Use of homelike surroundings, with movable tables instead of rows of screwed-down desks, greater freedom to move about, more of the fundamentals taught in connection with making or doing things with one's hands—even to making and writing one's own history or arithmetic book as a parallel activity to history trips or the building of shelters for pets—these are some of the reasons given by progressive educators for starting new schools or demanding an entire public school unit instead of remaining within the traditional school and attempting to change it gradually.

The groups calling themselves the Progressive Education Association and, outside the United States, the New Education Fellowship, claim they are not mere radical idealists who have "bolted" for the sake of playing in their own back yards. As proof they cite the spread of the movement. Besides isolated public and private schools throughout the world, entire city or town public school systems, such as those of Los Angeles, Calif., Rochester, N. Y., Winnetka, Ill., Hamburg, Ger., have reorganized to function along the new lines. Austria and Chile, it seems, are two of the countries which through their entire state school systems have done likewise.

Many members of the N. E. A. are members of the P. E. A. Each organization is doing important work and realizes that mutual understanding is essential. Hence a single city, a single week, and two conventions.

Eligible Lists for Magistrates

THE decline in the magistrates' courts in the United States, legal historians say, began somewhere back in the '50s, when popular clamor for the forms of democracy changed these tribunals from appointive to elective offices. In most jurisdictions the elective system has produced nothing more than mediocrity among the lower court judges—a mediocrity, moreover, that is generally in strong contrast to the situation in those states where the judges are still appointive.

Many cities are now looking about for methods of improving the personnel of their municipal judges. These preside over courts that represent a singularly difficult problem. They deal with petty cases, and consequently lose the advantage of the presence of the better-class lawyer. Yet they stand for justice as it is known to nine-tenths of the city population, and their strategic position makes them the particular prey of local politicians.

It is probably too late now to go back to the appointive system, and New York's recent experience shows that the appointive system may be no great help when it falls into the hands of such political dynasties as rule most of America's large cities. City magistrates should certainly serve longer terms and get more pay. Just as certainly, if the elective system is retained, their campaign expenses should be rigidly limited by law. But these are only palliatives; something more drastic is required.

At present the only qualification of the aspirant for judicial office that is necessary to election is often the favor of the dominant municipal party. Experience, education, ability and character may have very little to do with the matter. The electorate is usually helpless to discriminate between judicial candidates.

One of the proposals for reform being advanced most seriously is the setting up of certain standards of study and experience which the aspirant must meet to become a candidate. It would, in short, establish a rigidly restricted eligible list, from which the political parties must draw in nominating their candidates. One proposal is that all candidates should pass certain examinations; another that they must have tried a certain number of cases in trial courts and another minimum in the intermediate courts. The final plan might well be a composite of the two. The plan might also contain some provision for scrutiny and recommendation by the local bar association. Certainly the eligible list is a step in the right direction.

Melba

"GOD gave me my voice," Nellie Melba said, in her sunshiny way. "Marchesi trained it." Every aspiring young singer knows of the career of Melba. Her silver voice; her unflagging respect for the composers whose songs she sang. Puccini said to her: "You sing my music; you don't sing Melba-Puccini."

Melba was born in Melbourne. Her father was a contractor. When she was a child she used her voice at humming, out in the sunshine, under the gum trees. Her mother was not fond of the sound of her humming. But the child hadn't much chance to hear music, and so, being restricted to the humming of the few things she knew, over and over, she apologized to her mother, and kept on humming.

She managed to get to Paris and study there with Mathilde Marchesi. Melba made a good pupil to a woman who taught singing in a classically simple way. In October, 1887, Madame Marchesi allowed her to sing Gilda in "Rigoletto" at the Monnaie in Brussels. Men who were there wrote, "In two years she will be 'La Melba'!" It did not take two years. It took two months.

The rest was a glamorous progression; not without intervals of doubt and difficulty; but these were always modified by Melba's marvelous gift of common sense. The woman, whose name was Helen Mitchell and whose parents were Scottish, knew well the virtues of patience and energetic industry and kindliness.

Perhaps her greatest triumph came as late as 1926, when Queen Mary went to Covent Garden to hear Melba sing her farewell to the concert stage. From 10 o'clock the night before people stood in line, so they might get seats when the doors opened. It was a magnificent occasion—for Melba, for the art of singing, and for the lovers of a great tradition. Dame Nellie Melba, as she had become in recognition of her work for British soldiers during the war, was going home to Melbourne to live quietly after nearly forty years of giving joy to people with her silver voice.

The "King of the Dragons" Rampant

REPERCUSSIONS in the Orient of economic forces released in the present world cataclysm of prices are heard in happenings in Burma, Afghanistan and India. In Burma a peasant rising in densely wooded hills overlooking the rich rice swamps of the Tharrawaddy district has been suppressed by British troops. The insurgent leader was an illiterate Burman, picturesquely known to his followers as "the Golden Crow," or the "King of the Dragons." His methods were common in the Orient. He claimed magical powers to right grievances and render rifle bullets innocuous.

Such professions taken by themselves would not have drawn—as the "King of the Dragons" succeeded in doing—usually peaceful, if excitable and ignorant, Burmese cultivators away from their fields and into the dangerous ways of bazaar-looting and the burning of British police stations. The real cause of his influence was agrarian distress due to a fall in the price of rice so great as to have thrown a large proportion of a population dependent upon the growing of this staple into acute distress. This gave fanaticism its chance. Superstition dating from far-off pre-Buddhist days did all the rest.

In Afghanistan similar causes have been at work. Difficulties in this case have been about the sale of such things as maize, grapes and melons, with consequent nonpayment of taxes. They have so shaken wild Pathan tribesmen in their allegiance to Nadir Shah, their newly crowned Ameer, as to have caused the Government of India, in the interests of border peace, to consider seriously the question of restoring a subsidy long paid to the holders of the uneasy throne of Kabul to help the maintenance of order of some kind.

In India, nationalist unrest has been enhanced by a similar state of affairs. Here the demand has arisen for inflation of the rupee to lighten the difficulties of the exporters of rice, oil seeds, cotton, wheat, tea and jute. In each case the complaint has been the same. Produce is being raised at a loss. Debt is accumulating and difficulties in paying taxes have arisen.

Burmese land-tax remissions, the negotiating of a new Indo-Afghan treaty, and currency changes for the Indian rupee may or may not help temporarily to tide over a difficult situation. For permanent remedy the East, like the West, is waiting for the unquestionably assured, though possibly still somewhat distant, return of normal trade conditions.

Editorial Notes

One hopes the efforts to supply loggers with magazines and newspapers are so successful that the next writer of Paul Bunyan stories will feel impelled to include a description of the lumber camps' libraries.

"The radio has created a generation of people who listen to music rather than play it," says John Philip Sousa. Many are of the opinion, however, that Mr. Sousa was a real leader in this movement.

In announcing that there are now more sheep in the United States than ever before, did the Department of Agriculture include the Stock Exchange lambs?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

THE editor of the Atlantic Monthly releases for publication today an article by Senator George H. Moses entitled, "Sense for Republicans." Everybody who knows well the somewhat saturnine George knows that he is a realist, and a political observer of the very first quality. Ideals have little place in his political creed. He has a desire, not uncommon among politicians, to win, and a willingness, rather more uncommon, to say frankly that most issues and a good many scruples may properly be ignored in the determination to triumph.

A distinguished advocate of woman suffrage once became a bitter enemy of Blaine because he responded to her appeals for aid by saying that he believed, with Julius Cæsar, that in going into battle you should send all baggage to the rear. The lady objected to being likened to a baggage—a term which indeed had an Elizabethan flavor of impropriety—but even more to the callous rejection of what was at the moment a great effort for political justice in favor of shrewd party strategy. Moses would have stood with Blaine. In an interview with me published some two years ago he declared that he had been for Hoover's nomination because he thought that statesman the "easiest man to reëlect."

Despite present clamor against the occupant of the White House the Senator clings to this view. The Republican debacles of 1892 and of 1912 he thinks unlikely of repetition in 1932—despite the two suggestive cycles of twenty years—because there is no Cleveland in the Democratic Party, nor any Roosevelt ready with a Republican monkey wrench. After expressing this view, however, the Senator qualifies it with a hint as to the capacities of Owen D. Young and Gifford Pinchot to make trouble for Republicans.

Without ascribing to the New Hampshire statesman anything higher than extraordinary political acumen we may take as of the utmost importance his opinion that prohibition will cut a big figure in both national conventions, that bolts are not improbable, that Hoover will be renominated and that "we shall muddle through in some way!"

* * *

Senator Moses goes on to discuss dire possibilities should there be a third ticket and an election so closely contested that it would fall to the House of Representatives, under the Constitution, to complete it. The next House is evenly divided between the two parties when the vote is counted by states. But how long will it stay so? A certain number of vacancies are probably inevitable before it meets in December—and many more before 1932, when the presidential election will be at issue. And, supposing New Jersey, for example, had a delegation Republican but wringing wet. Would it vote for Hoover, the dry, as against a wet Democrat? Probably, but not certainly.

But, after all, the danger of a bolt from the Republican Party is slight. The only possible leaders would be Pinchot and Norris—the only probable excuse the power issue. For the assured renomination of Hoover equally assures a dry platform for the Republicans. Only so can they win, for the serious split in the Democratic Party over the prohibition issue is already apparent. The effort to force a distinctly wet position upon that party which Mr. Raskob has planned for the meeting of March 5 has already led to concerted action in opposition.

* * *

Writing likewise in the Atlantic Monthly, Jouett Shouse, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, expresses the hope that "in its next national convention my party may face this vexed problem with courage and without equivocation." If it does it will have achieved something wholly new in platform writing. What Mr. Shouse means by this fine-sounding phrase is indicated by the context as a demand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. But the newly elected Democratic Senator Costigan discussing issues in the same magazine finds no space in his ten pages for any reference to prohibition whatsoever.

The omission is significant. It means that silence on prohibition is the greatest concession the Democratic drys will make to the probable wet majority in their next convention—and the most powerful among them are unwilling to concede even that much. A wet declaration or candidate would inevitably split the party in twain. Some Democrats hold that if prohibition is a failure it is only because its enforcement has been altogether in Republican hands. Accordingly they think their party should not condemn the law until an opportunity has been given for its enforcement. If Mr. Raskob touches off this particular explosive at his Washington meeting next week he will cause a blow-up the reverberations of which will not cease until after the national convention.

* * *

Everybody "in politics" is interested in the identity of the new secretary whom President Hoover will select to succeed George Akerson. The retiring official was courteous, obliging, and efficient so far as arranging interviews with his chief and smoothing the pathway of visitors was concerned. But politically he was negligible. The press soon learned not to look to him for any elucidation of his chief's ideas or purposes. Indeed, with three secretaries President Hoover has been less served politically than many of his predecessors with one. The position is a peculiarly hard one to fill. As important as most Cabinet offices, it has never carried the implications of social and political prestige that have always attached to a seat in the Cabinet. Its duties are laborious; the demands made for tact, political knowledge and sagacity, discretion and, withal, geniality, are enough to break down all save the strongest mentalities. The salary is a scant living wage.

Old-timers around the White House like to recall the really great private secretaries of the past, among whom most would rank George B. Cortelyou first, with Wilson's devoted "Joe" Tumulty a close second. That Hoover would like a man of the highest type goes without saying, but the ones to whom he is credibly reported as having offered the post have found themselves unable to accept it. Ex-Senator Henry J. Allen and Representative Franklin W. Fort, who are frequently mentioned in connection with the place, are evidently unobtainable. He may, like his immediate predecessor, be forced to turn from political to newspaper ranks for a secretary.

This would probably be unfortunate. Journalistic jealousies already encompass him. Most of the Administration troubles to date have been due to lack of long political experience. The President, great as a business man and executive, needs someone at his elbow with the sort of realistic political sagacity which he lacks, and which is credited, for example, to George Moses. As director of relief work after the war and as Secretary of Commerce Mr. Hoover was fortunate in his secretaries, probably because political work was not required of them. When it comes to picking a politician for any job he has not been so fortunate.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

War Films for Children

THE second blossoming of war books and war plays some ten years after the great war has been succeeded by a crop of war films. . . . At a time when disarmament and peace treaties are uppermost in the public mind, it would be interesting to know what impression a war film makes on the minds of children and adolescents.

An experiment intended to record as freshly and accurately as possible just those impressions is described by Cesar Santelli in the Mercure de France. "Verdun, Visions d'histoire," an attempt to present without bias certain scenes of the war, was shown before an audience of several hundred school children of various ages from seven to nineteen. Directly after they had left the hall they were asked to write down their comments on what they had seen.

The results proved thought-provoking rather than conclusive. . . . M. Santelli gives his own conclusions briefly. He believes that (1) it is unwise to show even impartial war films to very young children because of the risk of wakening a bellicose spirit; (2) war films are far more valuable than books or lectures or visits to battlefields in giving youthful imaginations an accurate picture of war; (3) all of the older children who saw "Verdun" carried away a vivid sense of the terrors of war, regarding it as a crime against humanity; and (4) war scenes, even realistically presented, provoke a livelier reaction in youngsters than do peace scenes.

This last point M. Santelli finds the saddest and most disquieting. Until grown people as well as children find that there are heroes of peace as courageous, admirable and exciting as the heroes of war, the champions of peace will not see their task finished.—*New York Times.*

Changing Niagara

NIAGARA is by no means the highest waterfall in the world, but so vast a volume of water pours over it—93,000,000 gallons a minute—that it is by far the greatest; and the beauty of its setting is so well known that most of the views of the Falls from both sides of the river, the Canadian and the American, are quite familiar to many who have never been within thousands of miles of the place.

Any change in the appearance of the Falls must therefore interest a vastly greater number of people than those who live in the immediate neighborhood or visit them during the summer or winter months to see them in all their glory and grandeur. Such a change has been brought about . . . by the fall of a large mass of rock, which has left a great gap nearly 200 feet wide, or a fifth of the complete width of the crest of the American Fall.

Hitherto this section of the Falls has remained almost as it was when it was first looked upon by a white man nearly 250 years ago. Great changes have been wrought in the Falls in that time; but they have all been on the Canadian side, where parts of the Falls have receded as much as 800 feet to form the famous Horseshoe Fall. In the process the water has tended to concentrate in the center, thus causing greater erosion, which has occupied many minds in recent times. . . .—*The Times* (London).

Why Slaughter Deer?

DURING the season just closed there were 40,000 itching trigger fingers in the woods of northern Minnesota, observes the Baudette Region. We don't want to be accused of spilling catsup on anybody's ice cream, but wouldn't it be better to close the deer-hunting season for five years? Deer are friendly neighbors, and do little or no harm. They would be a wonderful attraction during the tourist season. Why slaughter them?—*Washington Post.*

Figures That Talk

THE American Bankers' Association has made public certain figures which are sure to be of widespread interest. They show that the total savings of the people in the banks reached on the closing day of last June the sum of $28,485,000,000. This is the high water mark in all the history of bank savings in this country. The gain during the past year was more than $250,000,000.

The total number of depositors is 52,769,175, a gain of 5048 over last year.

We shall not enter into any argument with our wet friends because they will deny that prohibition had anything to do with these colossal figures. Nevertheless, we are sure that multitudes of people will feel that the total number of depositors would have fallen many millions below what it actually is and the total amount of deposits would have been billions below what it is if the old corner saloon had still been in existence to absorb the savings of the common people.—*American Issue.*

Let's Quit the Back Fence

IN SPITE of progress, the back fence still ranks high with the newspaper, telephone, telegraph, radio and other modern media of communication.

One reason we like to indulge in idle gossip is that it requires no mental effort, investigation or verification, and we can always protect ourselves by the very helpful suggestion that we heard it from good authority.

In times of stress and uncertainty, as well as in times of prosperity and stability, irreparable harm is done by the circulation of idle rumors which often originate in sources that would intentionally have them passed from lip to lip for personal aggrandizement. . . .

Many of us are unable to contribute definitely to the solution of the unemployment problem or to find the answer to many of the questions that are perplexing public and private enterprises, but we are all capable of becoming a short circuit rather than a conduit to the current of idle gossip.

A good resolution for the New Year would be to prick the bubble of gossip with the needle of analysis wherever the opportunity affords. Gossip only adds to the burden of those who are trying to untangle numerous complicated social and economic problems.—*Bulletin of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.*

Doing It Thoroughly

THE British believe in being thorough, even in small matters. It is not surprising, therefore, to read that they have clamped down on the menace of the intoxicated automobile driver in a way to indicate that they mean business.

Their new traffic regulations do away with all of the old tests for drunkenness; indeed, it is not even necessary to prove that the driver is drunk. All the police have to do is prove that he was driving with enough liquor in him to make him "incapable of having the proper control of his car." Under a strict judge, a very slight deviation from normal would be enough to convict.

This is highly sensible. The man who undertakes to drive a motorcar along a public highway has no business having even one drink under his belt. The British seem to have devised a sensible law to deal with the abuse.—*Longview* (Wash.) *Daily News.*

The New Slavery

THIS new world will be a world based on slavery, but its slaves will be knowledge and the machine. The old slavery of the Greek and Roman worlds broke down because it was a cumbersome, wasteful and uneconomic system. The new slavery will be compact and economic and it will give us states capable of supporting very large populations, an enormous proportion of which will be at leisure three, four or five days a week. . . .

It may be that in such a world all kinds of subsidiary employments would arise, art-crafts that would be amateur in the best sense of the word; while the pursuit of knowledge, either for its own sake or for its material application, would attract, one imagines, an ever-increasing number of enthusiasts.

Leisure need not be idleness. Nevertheless, it will be well if economists turn their minds to the consideration of a hypothetic civilization in which, so far as the production of the necessaries of life is concerned, most people will be permanently or partially unemployed. The embattled economics of production and barter may have to be applied to interstate relations for years to come. Internally, every state will be well advised to concentrate on the economics of consumption unless, of course, wedded to the mercantile system, it prefers to dwindle and decay.—*Frank A. Clement, in the London Saturday Review.*